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NEGOTIATIONS, EVENTS IN MALVINAS ISSUE REPORTED

Negotiations Only Alternative

PY100321 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- The negotiations that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig started tonight in Buenos Aires with the Argentine Government seem to be the only alternative to finding a diplomatic solution to the crisis with Great Britain only 48 hours before the UK starts its announced blockade of the Malvinas Islands. The seriousness of the situation and the possibility of an imminent armed confrontation became obvious when the U.S. Government ordered all ships with American flags to leave the Malvinas Islands area.

Argentine President Galtieri said tonight that he was anxiously waiting for Haig but that he is convinced that "we are defending the interests of the Argentine people." Galtieri made this statement as he was leaving from government house for the joint staff command where the military junta held a meeting this evening.

While the Argentine Army, Navy and Air Force units were completing their preparations for eventual British attacks, people were beginning to gather at Plaza de Mayo.

Many persons honked their car horns and at 9 P.M. tonight. Approximately 2,000 persons started to shout slogans for the recovery of the Malvinas. It is obvious that thousands of people will be at the rally that will be held tomorrow at 1100 at exactly the same time that President Leopoldo Galtieri and Alexander Haig are holding a meeting.

Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said tonight that the Argentine Government has high hopes on the "good offices" of the mission of the U.S. secretary of state. Upon his departure this evening from the Foreign Ministry to welcome Haig at Ezeiza International Airport, Costa Mendez said: "It is a difficult time, but it also a proper time to start negotiations." He added: "We shall see if these negotiations are successful. We have our hopes set on tomorrow's meeting."

Haig Arrives 9 Apr

PY100104 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0057 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Live report from Ezeiza Airport]

[Excerpt] Despite the noise in the background, I believe you are also hearing the landing of the U.S. Air Force aircraft which is now approximately 200 meters away from us and which is carrying U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

No Progress Seen

PY110309 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0156 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The U.S. mission of "good will" headed by Alexander Haig seems to have terminated without any effective progress toward a peaceful solution of the crisis between Argentina and Great Britain, while President Galtieri was emphatically saying to people congregated in Plaza de Mayo that "if they want to come, let them come because we will gave them battle." A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said: "This was not a failure but it also does not mean any progress." Toward midnight the secretary of state and President Galtieri were having a work dinner with their main aides in government house after long conversations that lasted more than 8 hours. The important U.S. delegations met during practically the entire conversations between President Galtieri and Secretary of State Alexander Haig without apparently achieving any significant progress.

Galtieri Speaks to Crowd

PY101845 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Television in Spanish 1622 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Speech by President Leopoldo Galtieri to the people amassed in Plaza de Mayo from the balconies of the Casa Rosada in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Text] Argentine people... [chants, shouts, slogans] the people want to know what is happening... [chants, shouts, slogans] I repeat: The people want to know what is happening. In May 1810 the people of that time met in this plaza in front of city hall wanting to know what was happening during the birth of the fatherland. Today, as in those other bygone days -- but with millions of Argentines in Plaza de Mayo in front of the city hall -- the people want to know what is happening and this is occurring in all the plazas throughout the country. [shouts, chants, slogans]

Events have... [chants, shouts, slogans] events have caused me to exercise the presidency, as president of the nation, representing all of you. [shouts, chants, slogans] you can be absolutely certain, each and everyone of you, you can be certain, all of you, that in representing all the inhabitants of the nation I am proud and satisfied to say that during this first meeting with the representatives of the U.S. Government...[chants, shouts, slogans] I have maintained the dignity and honor of the Argentine nation. [shouts] The dignity and the honor of the Argentine nation, something that is not being negotiated by anyone. [applause, shouts, chants]

The English Government, Mrs Thatcher... [apparent booing] and the English people up to the present time have not heard us mention one word that can be considered an attack, or one word insulting their honor and their reputation, that is up to now. [shouts] But, as president of the nation, I ask the English Government and people... [boos] for moderation in their words and moderation in their actions. The Argentine Government and the Argentine people, this open meeting can become inflamed and counter offense with greater offense. [applause, shouts, chants]

Workers, businessmen, intellectuals and people from every sector in the country are gathered here in national unity seeking the country's welfare and its dignity.

Let the world, America, know that a people that have the decisive will that the Argentine people have, then if they want to come, let them come, because we will give them battle. [sentence as heard] [shouts of Galtieri, Galtieri, chants, slogans]

We have the solidarity of several American countries that have decided to fight shoulder to shoulder with Argentina. [applause, shouts]

The nobleness, the nobleness of the Argentine people, in this plaza and all the country's plazas, causes us to offer our hand to the adversary, but this must not be taken as weakness.

If it is necessary, the people, whose feelings I try to interpret as president of the nation, will be ready... [shouts, chants] will be ready to offer a hand, a gesture of peace with nobleness, and in a gesture of peace with honor, but they will also be ready to teach a lesson to anyone who dares to touch a square meter of Argentine territory. [chants, shouts]

Tomorrow is Easter Sunday, tomorrow, Sunday, is Easter Sunday, may the Argentine people, who are profoundly religious and Catholic, pray, asking God for peace. But nevertheless, I repeat: peace with dignity, preparing ourselves to confront the adversary. And I ask all of you... [chants, shouts, slogans] and I ask all of you, in addition to thanking you for demonstrating your Argentine vocation, that we sing the national athem.

Galtieri Interviewed

PY100329 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2344 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri tonight admitted that he was "anxiously" waiting for the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig due to the crisis with Great Britain. Galtieri briefly talked to TV newsmen on returning to government house after attending a meeting of the Military Committee. The president made his remarks amid a noisy popular demonstration of people who had gathered at Plaza de Mayo to express their solidarity with the government's decision to recover the Malvinas Islands. The president held the following conversation with the journalists:

[Question] Could you tell us about the issues discussed by the military committee?
[Answer] The issue which concerns the entire country and which is causing the world to worry.

[Question] How do you view the atmosphere we are going through at this time?
[Answer] I share the Argentine people's sensibility given my tremendous responsibility as commander in chief and president of the nation, responsibilities which I fully assume.

[Question] How is the meeting with Mr Haig being awaited?
[Answer] With natural anxiety due to the problem underway, but with the tranquillity, certainty and conviction that the interests of the Argentine people are being served.

[Question] Do you believe it will be possible to ask Peru for military support?
[Answer] That decision is to be made by Peru. I have confidence in our Peruvian brothers.

Costa Mendez: 'No Conclusions'

PY110528 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0512 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today said that "conversations were held all day and there is no conclusion," but he said that "there are some Argentine proposals which they are going to take and which perhaps may serve as a basis for an agreement." Costa Mendez said, referring to the result of the negotiations with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, that "the necessary conditions for an agreement do not prevail" and that "the result of the negotiations cannot yet be judged."

The foreign minister said: "For the time being I am not going to notify the decision of the Argentine Government to the OAS. I will do it when the moment arrives." The foreign minister said that he hopes "Haig understood the position of the Argentine Government." He also said that "in a few more hours there is going to be more concrete information." The foreign minister made these remarks early this morning after 9 hours of hard negotiations in the Foreign Ministry and government house.

Haig Departs 11 Apr

PY111259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1245 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and his entourage departed at 0937 headed toward London, without making any statement. Apparently President Reagan's envoy was going to read a communique because a microphone had been prepared for him, but finally he boarded the plane without meeting with reporters.

At the airport a scuffle between reporters and security personnel began when a reporter tried to interview Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY111308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez stated at Ezeiza Airport that General Haig "is taking some proposals with him," that could allow the start of negotiations. Questioned about the possible return of Haig to Buenos Aires after going to London, the Argentine foreign minister replied that "It is not improbable."

Galtieri Communique to Army

PY110345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0012 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The army commander in chief [Leopoldo Galtieri] has sent the troops a message specifying that the army has taken provisions "to face eventual aggressions on the Argentine Atlantic coast." The message, which was released today in the early evening at government house, reads:

"In relation to the events with which everybody is familiar, derived from the historic and irreversible act of sovereignty by which the Argentine Republic has recovered the Malvinas and the South Atlantic islands, the army commander in chief hereby reports to the army that it has adopted all the measures and provisions inherent to its responsibility as the land component of the nation's military power, as was timely decided by the Military Committee.

"To this end, operational steps have been taken for the organization and execution of an adequate defensive action in the Malvinas area, while similar provisions were taken to face eventual actions on the Atlantic coast. Such steps include the strengthening of troops, the adequate deployment of the army's modern weapons and the detailed coordination of efforts and capacities with air force and the navy, building up a system able to successfully undertake actions against aggressors. It should be also noted that these measures -- of a material nature -- are firmly supported by the invaluable moral strength of our troops, who are convinced, as the entire Argentine population is, that we have the support of the right and the reason of just causes."

Galtieri's Easter Message

PY110506 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri today said that there is a stoic anguish in thousands of families in the fatherland because many men of our Argentina are keeping watch with their arms over territories which we no longer have to claim in vain. He emphasized that only the nation counts because the sovereignty of the nation is at stake. These remarks of the chief of state are contained in the presidential message to the country's Catholic population on the Easter holiday, today Sunday 11 April. This is the text of the presidential message:

"Within a few hours we will again be celebrating the resurrection of the Lord. The spirit of Easter, serene and hopeful, is already present in the homes of millions of Christians of our nation while those of diffirent religions participate by respecting those like us who commemorate our redemption. Argentina, our Argentina, believes and respects. Let us thank God for it because the history of the fatherland has shown us that when this attitude guided our steps, the nation progressed with dignity and strength.

"There is expectation and tension in everyone of us.

"There is a stoic anguish in thousands of families of the fatherland because many men of our Argentina are keeping watch with their arms over territories which we no longer have to claim in vain.

"Let us give all our support to the wives, mothers, sons and brothers of those who are in the south.

"This is one of those momemts when all problems and differences of the complex daily lives become unimportant. Only the nation counts because the sovereignty of the nation is at stake. We have all understood, we have all assumed the responsibility, the cost and risks of a just enterprise which, as all great enterprises, involves unrest and difficulties. There is nothing easy for people who want to truly and freely make use of their historic heritage and carry out the necessary actions to shape their own destiny. To reach these high objectives it is necessary to have an absolute belief in the justice of the objectives and the necessary spiritual strength to continue a straight path despite many obstacles.

"To live in this manner those who believe in God ask for his help.

"Christians invoke the name of the devine redeemer and the Argentine Catholics, trusting him, also pray to our Virgin Mary, sacred interceder of our people and lady general of the army of the fatherland.

"Let us ask him that the Argentine people not give any more lives to defend what is theirs and that all people of the world recognize that we have acted protecting the blood of the others more than ours.

"Let us ask him that this fraternity stimulating us become the backbone of the reconciliation we are searching for.

"Let us ask him that all Argentine respond to the vibrant call coming deep from history and that it answer the challenge.

"Our hearts are free from the shadows of the past.

"Here is the nation, united as ever.

"Let us Argentines respond in this manner to the spirit of Easter.

"All of you accompany me in this moving prayer. May God, Our Lord, listen to us.

Costa Mendez on Prior Remarks

PY091732 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1507 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Costa Mendez today explained that the remarks he made after his arrival from the United States yesterday that the threat of a war was fading "were based on the terrific manner in which the world is learning about the Malvinas problem and the significant expressions of solidarity we are getting." These remarks were made this morning just before a meeting with former foreign ministers who were called to a meeting by the foreign minister last night, a meeting which was presumably also attended by Hector Iglesias, secretary general of the presidency.

Costa Mendez said that "it is terrific how the world is learning about the Malvinas problem, and this attitude is very significant for the Argentine position." He said: "Had we had this position during the days of the UN Security Council meeting, what happened would not have happened. The council had to be called at a time when we could not announce our position for obvious reasons of national security."

The UN Security Council met to consider a draft resolution submitted by Great Britain, a resolution which was approved by 10 votes to one, thus rejecting the Argentine position.

Regarding the attitude adopted by Great Britain, he said that "it has no basis" and that "how can they send 40 ships for a few islands which they took from us and have occupied for many years considering that the islanders live thanks to Argentina, a country which has secured for them their communications, oil supply, food and even urgent aid."

He also referred to the fact that the UK had abandoned the islands. And he said: "This ridiculous situation, by getting worse, is changing the international situation."

Costa Mendez also said: "This does not mean at all that the problem has already been solved, but there are now more people who are understanding the Argentine position and who justify the Argentine patience which has run for 149 years, the last 17 years at the United Nations.

He then said that if the stubbornness of the British continues and they want to attack us, we are going to defend ourselves, which we know how to do."

Foreign Minister Costa Mendez chaired a meeting with former ministers of foreign relations. However, Manuel Arauz Castex, Angel Federico Robledo, Carlos W. Pastor and Carlos Alberto Montes were absent. In the meantime, the report that the former ministers would be given a diplomatic mission abroad to explain the Argentine position was gaining ground. This report began circulating a few days ago after an informal meeting of the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI) which was attended by Enrique Ros, under secretary of foreign relations, and other Foreign Ministry officials.

It has also been learned that politicians of various ideologies have decided to travel abroad with the intention of giving explanations to their counterparts and to legislators.

Presidential Secretary General Hector Iglesias also held several meetings at the Foreign Ministry. He said that the meetings were aimed "at making arrangements for the visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. With regard to the spontaneous demonstration which is going to take place in Plaza de Mayo tomorrow, he said that this is "valuable and very interesting because it means support for the government in this national emergency."

It cannot be ruled out that General Iglesias also attended the meeting held by Costa Mendez with the former foreign ministers.

Foreign Minister Interviewed

PY120135 Buenos Aires Canal Nueve Television Network in Spanish 2313 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Exclusive 11 April interview with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez on leaving San Martin Palace; relayed by Formosa Canal Once Television Network -- recorded]

[Text] [Costa Mendez in progress] I believe will find its national identity through this recovery of the islands. I also believe that world and international opinion is beginning to clearly change and become aware that what has happened is a very serious thing but very justified.

It is a struggle for a right which we have been carrying on for 149 years, particularly for the last 17 years in the United Nations whose resolutions we have always respected as well as the UN Charter. Little by little the world, as it learns about the facts, begins to recognize two things: on the one hand, the hastiness of the British action and, on the other, the serenity with which Argentina has made its decision which is not aimed against anyone, and that all possible efforts have been made to see that the action is as calm and peaceful and as bloodless as possible. In a way I believe we have given an example.

[Question] And a step forward with all these negotiations?
[Answer] A step forward. Well, the negotiations are very diffi ult, but I have confidence, I have faith; we are making a great diplomatic effort. I hope that our reasons will be understood.

[Question] Many countries have already understood them, thank God, and little by little we think that others [question interrupted]
[Answer] The presence of Argentines, without distinction of political creeds, without distinction of parties or occupations has been very important, a basic and decisive factor, under a single flag, the blue and white flag, they have gathered to say one thing: support for the Malvinas.

[Question] Of course, you were there, Mr Foreign Minister. We would like to know about the reaction of the U.S. delegation when it saw all our people cheering our country.
[Answer] They are professional diplomats so they do not make commentaries.

[Question] But perhaps looking at their expressions when they ascended the Casa Rosada terrace, but they know what might have occurred in the hearts and minds of all [question interrupted]
[Answer] The most important thing is how far this has shown the foreign public that this is a national cause and not a government cause.

[Question] What will happen now, Mr Foreign Minister?
[Answer] There is work for the diplomats, that is, negotiate, negotiate until achieving peace and the recognition of our rights in a peaceful and fair way.

[Question] From what you are saying about the work of the diplomats, it is to be understood that we will live in peace. Thank you very much for your statements and it has been a great pleasure meeting you walking here in this area. Will there be any meeting later?
[Answer] It is possible that we will meet late in the afternoon.

[Question] You should know that we will be there too.
[Answer] Yes, I do not doubt that.

[Response] Mr Foreign Minister, thank you very much on behalf of ATC "60 Minutes."

Military Committee Meets 9 Apr

FY100118 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- The Military Committee met today in the headquarters of the joint staff to continue analyzing the situation in the wake of the recovery of the Malvinas Islands by Argentina, military sources revealed. The meeting, which lasted from 1715 to 1930, was attended by the Commander of the Army Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, the Commander of the Navy Adm Jorge Isaac Anaya, and Commander of the Air Force Basilia Lami Dozo.

The Chairman of the Joint Chief of Staff Vice Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro also attended the meeting.

The sources reported that the only question discussed at the meeting was that related to the Malvinas Islands and to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's trip to Buenos Aires. Foreign Minister Costa Mendez also participated in the meeting.

Before the meeting, President Galtieri at 1700 came out of government house along the ramp toward Rivadavia Avenue in the company of his aide Navy Capt Francisco Robert Salinas. The public strolling around Plaza de Mayo and nearby areas noted that the president walking on the street and began to follow him, shouting his name and chanting Argentina, Argentina, Argentina...

Military Committee To Meet 11 Apr

PY110331 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0220 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The Military Committee, made up by the three commanders of the armed forces and the president, are going to hold a special meeting tomorrow at 0800. The meeting -- to take place a day after the tough conversations between national officials and the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig -- will be held in the headquarters of the armed forces general staff.

POLITICIANS MEET STATE DEPARTMENT'S SERVICE

PY112351 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1226 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA) -- The Multiparty Group has warned the U.S. delegation which is interceding in the crisis with Great Britain about the existence "of anti-U.S. feeling in the continent which may worsen if a British attack on Argentina is allowed."

The warning was conveyed to Robert Service, director of Southern Cone affairs of the U.S. State Department, by members of the standing committee of the Multiparty Group at a meeting held yesterday.

The political leaders told the U.S. official that they had given "their complete support and solidarity to the government for the defense of the country's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands." For his part, Service noted "how difficult" the mission was and assured them that "every effort will be made to achieve a peaceful solution."

The delegation of politicians consisted of Antonio Troccoli (Radical Civic Union -- UCR), Torcuato Fino (Justicialist), Martin Dip (Christian Democratic Party), Bernardo Montenegro (Justicialist), Francisco Aguirre (Integration and Development Movement) and Enrique Vanoli (UCR). The meeting with Service was held from 1600 to 1640 at the U.S. Embassy.

Service told the Argentine politicians that he "fully understood" the situation and asked them to also understand "the difficulties involved in reconciling such conflictive interests" and stated that the United States will make "every possible effort to achieve a peaceful solution."

Antonio Troccoli said that "despite being members of opposition parties which had made serious demands for institutionalization and a 180-degree change in the government's socio-economic, education, and international policy, on this issue we support and are in solidarity with the government authorities."

Troccoli added that the Malvinas Islands issue "is above the government and the armed forces since it is in the nation's best interest." Voicing support for a peaceful solution to the crisis, he said: "We will make every effort to contribute toward achieving a peaceful solution." He noted, however, that in this issue "there was a point of no return, that is, recognition of Argentine sovereignty over the islands."

The politicians called for U.S. solidarity with the American Continent "bound by legal provisions which refer precisely to foreign aggressions against the continent," in a clear reference to the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

Service then reiterated the need for the Argentine politicians to understand the difficulties involved in the mission in the face of the British decision to maintain its position. Trocooli announced that the Multiparty Group will continue to stay in "permanent session" and that tomorrow it will make decisions concerning "measures designed to give clarifications to the international public."

POSSIBLE CONDITIONS FOR NEGOTIATIONS RUMORED

PY111458 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1417 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA) -- If the British Government orders its fleet to return to its bases, Argentina could begin to gradually withdraw the military troops from the Malvinas, according to a theory which would allow progress toward diplomatic negotiations. The idea was outlined by military sources.

The return of the British warships must be ordered immediately, while the Argentine military evacuation could be extended over time. The troops that are now in the islands could be replaced, in case the initiative develops favorably, by troops of the border or federal police.

The sources indicated that Argentine administration with the participation of the islanders could be organized. This administration could be carried out through the designation of a commissioner and of an administrative council, similar or analogous -- not equal -- to that which existed until last Monday. Consulted sources discarded, however, the idea that the country would accept the presence of a UN commissioner who would guarantee the agreements between the two parties.

In other matters, a report published today by the newspaper CLARIN states that the United States had been informed about the landing of troops in the Malvinas Islands before it took place.

The sources of the morning newspaper did not specify how long before the report had been given to Washington, although they indicated that the expected U.S. "umbrella," awaited within the international political framework, did not exist.

On the contrary, the reaction of the U.S. Government caused surprise within the government and the highest Argentine military commands.

The other rumor that began circulating today, although it is taken as probably not true, indicates that "it is possible" that the Soviet Union will provide Argentina information obtained through observation satellites on the movements of the British ships that are heading for the South Atlantic.

The reported "courtesy" of the Soviet Union -- which has been severely condemned by the United Kingdom for its attitude on the current crisis -- will reportedly be a response to the information on the Argentine ships which U.S. satellites provide Great Britain by virtue of NATO agreements.

GOVERNMENT DELIVERS LETTERS FOR L.A. PRESIDENTS

PY110031 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry is delivering to the ambassadors of Latin American countries a letter from President Galtieri for the chiefs of state of every nation explaining the Argentine position regarding the conflict with Great Britain.

The ambassadors who have come to the Foreign Ministry are: Carlos Duarte da Rocha from Brazil; Vicente Borrego Restrepo from Colombia; and Aufronio Padilla from Bolivia. The presence of Chilean Ambassador Onofre Jarpa Reyes is expected any time.

DIPLOMATS HINT MILITARY WILL NOT FORCE BLOCKADE

PY110014 Paris AFP in Spanish 2328 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Paul Quijano and Esteban Takacs, Argentine ambassadors to the OAS and the United States, respectively, gave the impression today that Argentina will not try to force the British blockade around the Malvinas Islands which is to start Monday morning. In answer to a question by the U.S. Cable News Network on whether Argentina would affirm its sovereignty by trying to force the blockade, Takacs said: Our intention is to affirm our sovereignty through discussions and negotiations now, and not necessarily by sinking a British ship.

Asked about an eventual reinforcement of Argentine troops by air, he said that if the British shoot down an Argentine plane it would be an act of war. Asked if their country, in order to avoid the start of a war, would desist in sending ships to the Malvinas area, they said "Yes."

Submarines Spotted

PY102006 Paris AFP in Spanish 1811 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Argentine Navy sources here today did not deny reports that three or four submarines from an unidentified country have been spotted in the South Atlantic. The sources added that the submarines' features are not those of submarines belonging to Western powers.

Preparations for Blockade

PY092222 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2010 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- Activity was hectic at the Foreign Ministry this morning as former foreign ministers were received by Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez. The meeting was intended to provide information to predecessors in the post as a way of acknowledging the support they expressed in a declaration made public through the Council for International Relations, Foreign Ministry spokesman Hernan Massini reported.

The commander of the V Corps, Gen Osvaldo Garcia, admitted in Bahia Blanca before departing for Comodoro Rivadavia that "we perhaps have to deploy some troops in order to complete preparations to fulfill the mission we are going to execute beginning now." Gen Garcia said he had decided "to move part of his command to Comodoro Rivadavia or to another site if circumstances so require." In Rosario the II Corps issued a communique on the callup for soldiers born in 1962 and requesting the cooperation of transportation sectors to bring those soldiers in.

Military circles here noted that the entire Argentine Air Force is mobilized, with all its elements. They added that air force bases and units are carrying out their function without interruption and are on the alert, taking care of support for land-based flights, control of the airspace, emergency search and rescue and air medical services.

All flights -- whether civilian, sport, commercial or military -- are continuously observed. Radar and meteorological readings, and reports on land and 200-mile sea vigilance are being compiled every minute so as to have an updated picture of the situation.

On the political front, it was announced that beginning Monday political leaders will travel abroad to explain to various countries the Argentine position on the Malvinas. Jose Antonio Allende and Rafael Martinez Raymonda will fly to Rome, Christian Democrat Francisco Cerro will travel to Caracas, and Radical Party and Peronist leaders will fly to the United States. They will begin this mission Monday.

The Radical Party and the Peronist party did not, however, confirm this and noted that no trips are so far scheduled. The Multiparty Group met this afternoon at the headquarters of the Radical Party to adopt a course of action in view of the events and to decide on a request to meet with Secretary of State Haig tomorrow. The political leaders would deliver a document explaining the facts that support Argentina's rights over the Malvinas.

Peru Sends Planes

PA120037 Havana International Services in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] The Argentine armed forces have deployed an impressive defensive apparatus on the Patagonia coast and in the Malvinas Islands to face a possible British attack. They have mined the sea routes to the Malvinas, transferred many planes to positions in southern Argentina and moved infantry and armor to cover strategic points in the coast.

DIARIO POPULAR, published in Buenos Aires, disclosed that the Peruvian Government has sent two squadrons of modern supersonic jets, 10 in all, to Comodoro Rivadavia to help the Argentine defense.

Fleet in Unidentified Port

PY120225 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0138 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 11 Apr (NA) -- The Argentine Navy task force is anchored at an unidentified port and its personnel are ready to engage in action at any moment, it was learned tonight from navy sources. The decision to concentrate the ships which had been patrolling the area of the Malvinas Islands since 2 April was made today at a meeting Rear Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of the South Atlantic Theater of Operations, held here today with senior navy officers.

After a tour of the southern islands, Lombardo met today with the chief of naval aviation, the marines and the task force Rear Admirals Carlos Boll, Carlos Busser and Gualter Allara, respectively. The sources noted, however, that the navy is continuing to patrol the disputed area with planes and light ships.

British Report on Ships

PY111311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1244 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] London, 11 Apr (AFP) -- The British defense minister stated here today that an Argentine destroyer and a frigate were seen on the high seas Sunday morning. The spokesman declined to indicate the position of the two Argentine warships. He also declined to mention whether the term "high seas" involved the 200 maritime miles around the Malvinas Islands, which the British intend to make Argentina respect as of 0400 GMT Monday.

We verified that the aircraft carrier 25 de Mayo, the only cruiser (the General Belgrano), seven of the eight destroyers, two of the three frigates and all submarines have returned to port, the spokesman stated.

Island Areas Mined

PY100247 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0044 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- Argentine Navy sources disclosed tonight that areas surrounding the Malvinas Islands have been mined and that the deployment of British ships is being followed carefully with sophisticated technical equipment. However, no details about this sophisticated equipment were given.

Military spokesmen have reasserted their confidence at the threat of any imminent action by the UK fleet. Moreover, they say the British may experience many casualties and much damage if they try to launch an attack. The solid defense that has been established in the Malvinas and the air support from bases on the continent were mentioned as very important factors.

Moreover, sources noted that details of the British ships and their deployment offer any non-Western country that has a naval intelligence capacity the opportunity to obtain valuable information on NATO defense operations. They said that by observing the deployment of the British fleet and its communications, valuable information can be obtained on the procedure used in case of war by one of the Western powers. They noted that the deployment of the British fleet, which is a clear intimidatory measure, is disclosing a wide range of Western defensive techniques.

Air Force Communique

PY092308 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2140 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine Air Force has reported that it has reinforced its strategic commands in view of the new threat and has deployed in the Malvinas elements for detection, identification, interception and destruction of hostile aircraft. A communique from the commander in chief of the air force reads as follows:

The Air Defense Command, under the orders of its commander, Maj Gen Augusto Jorge Hughes, to fulfill its responsibility for the total defense of Argentine airspace over the national territory and jurisdictional waters, has reinforced its operational deployment in view of the new threat and has sent to the Malvinas Islands elements for detection, identification, interception and destruction of hostile aircraft.

The Strategic Air Command, under the command of Maj Gen Hellmuth Conrado Webber, has completed deployment of its commands and its tactical combat units which are able to carry out instant air interception operations or direct support of units stationed in the Malvinas Islands should there be a landing attempt or attack by any invader intent on preventing the free exercise of our sovereignty and to return that part of the liberated national territory to a colonial status.

Brig Gen Enrique Ramon Valenzuela has taken over the Air Transport Command, to which all the air force transport fleet, Aerolineas Argentinas planes, and aviation units in general are now subordinated.

These organizations will continue to provide all-important support to the military governorship of the Malvinas Islands, as well as to the strategic operational commands of the three services of the armed forces for the transport of combat units, combat support and logistical support around the clock and in any weather condition.

MALVINAS RESIDENTS INFORMED ON DISPUTE

PY092105 Buenos Aires TELAM in English 1820 GMT 9 Apr 82

["For the British Colony on the Malvinas Islands"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 9 (TELAM) -- United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig is expected to arrive here tonight at approximately 2300 hours, Argentine time, on the second leg of a peace-seeking mission aimed at forestalling armed conflict between Great Britain and Argentina over the Malvinas Islands question.

Flying directly here from London, where he held five hours of consultations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, Haig will meet top Argentine officials ready to listen to ideas for a negotiated settlement of the dispute but not to withdraw the Argentine troops which occupied the South Atlantic islands a week ago. The British Government has reiterated, as recently as yesterday evening, that they consider Argentine troop withdrawal a sine qua non for opening any kind of negotiations on the islands future.

Despite British Defence Minister John Nott's declaration of a naval blockade of the ocean area within a 200-nautical-mile radius of the center of the Malvinas, beginning at 0400 GMT next Monday, both governments seemed to be softening their attitudes toward a negotiation, perhaps in order to give the Haig mission the best possible chance of making progress.

Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez emerged last night from a meeting of the Military Committee, composed of the president and the military junta, to reiterate his great faith in a peaceful solution of the dispute with Great Britain... Argentina is ready to listen to all mediating suggestions to find a peaceful answer to the conflict.

In London, Mrs Thatcher told a questioner in Parliament yesterday that her government would not conclude any agreement involving the Malvinas without the approval of both the Parliament and the islanders. In this answer observers perceived a tacit acceptance of the possibility of a negotiated settlement.

Nevertheless, both sides reiterated their readiness to fight the issue out with armed force if it came to that. The more aggressive was Britain. Nott, interviewed by an American TV correspondent, asserted that, as far as we are concerned, if any naval vessels come within that 200-mile zone from Monday morning, we will sink them. Asked if he meant the Brithish forces would shoot first, he replied, most certainly.

President Leopoldo Galtieri affirmed to the press that if the British blockade should result in Argentine vessels being attacked, there will be a battle.

Argentine Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli reiterated that Argentina is disposed to continue on the diplomatic route to find a solution to this problem, but will not act under pressures or threats of any kind. If it should come to the point of having to defend our national honor with arms, I am absolutely convinced that the Argentine people and the armed forces, who are part of the people, will assume their responsibilities, however extreme the consequences.

Meanwhile, Costa Mendez reiterated assurances that the residents of the Malvinas who have British citizenship, like their 20,000 or so compatriots who live in mainland Argentina, have received complete guarantees that they can continue their normal lives in the territory. And if they should desire to leave, they will receive indemnity for their property.

Prominent diplomats on both sides, such as former Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion and British Ambassador Anthony Williams, expressed surprise and dismay at the failure of diplomatic efforts by both nations to avert armed action. In London, Mrs Thatcher said there would be an inquiry into the conduct of affairs prior to the breakdown of talks and the recovery of the islands by Argentine forces.

Observers in London, Washington and Buenos Aires were reviewing a range of options for eventual negotiation, since even British officials acknowledge that Argentine determination now makes it impossible to restore uncompromised British rule in the islands without costly fighting which would hurt the islanders more than it would help them. Most of the options have been suggested at one time or another, but always met rejection, usually on the part of the Malvinas residents.

Among the possibilities being considered are a Hong Kong style leaseback arrangement, in which sovereignty would be ceed to Argentina in return for a contract for British administration extending for 25 or more years. Another would be a similar arrangement, but without the formality of a contract.

A third suggestion is a condominium, a form of shared administration which most observers descard as impracticable and liable to excessive friction. Another arrangement would provide for Argentine sovereignty with dual citizenship and other special status guarantees for the islanders, which in essence is already in existence, given the guarantees assured to the people of the Malvinas by the Argentine Government.

Secretary Haig has said that he is coming to Argentina, as he went to Britain, with no ready-made American solutions in his pocket, but rather to try to help two good friends to [find a] solution to an unfortunate disagreement.

GROUP FORMED TO ASSIST MALVINAS RESIDENTS

PY112004 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Apr 82 p 9

[By Dan Newland]

[Text] A group of members of the English-speaking community have offered their services in forming a delegation to try to ease the tremendous human problem posed for the inhabitants of the Malvinas Islands by the current tension between Britain and Argentina and by Argentine rule of the islands, which, until the Argentine landing on April 2, were administrated under a British mandate.

Anglican Bishop Richard Cutts, who is the Episcopal commissary of the archbishop of Canterbury for the islands, told the HERALD last night that the group's mission was human rather than political, since the idea was to let the islanders know that someone understood how difficult this sudden change in their lives was for them.

"They (the islanders) must be quite bewildered by all of this," Bishop Cutts said, and went on to say that a delegation of the group, of which he is a member, hoped to be permitted by the Argentine Government (in whose nands all transport to the islands lies) to fly to the islands immediately to begin talks with the islanders to try to help them understand what is going on and how to adjust to it.

Accompanying Bishop Cutts in his visit to the HERALD were three other members of the English-speaking community in Argentina, Ronnie Briant, Bernard Beckwith and Geoffrey Gibson.

Gibson explained that the people who would be selected to go to the Malvinas to talk to the islanders would preferably be English-speaking "camp" people, farmers and ranchers, who would be more likely to understand the inhabitants of the islands, who, in the main, are also from rural communities.

The representatives of the group told the HERALD that the islanders were frightened and isolated.

Asked whether they felt that the islanders, who consider themselves British, actually felt close ties to the crown, they explained that the approximately 2,000 inhabitants of the islands had always been very loyal to Britain but that they, probably at the same time could not help feeling very distant from London and alone in the world, since contact between Britain and the islands has been more through the Falklands Islands Company (to which the majority of the island population owes its livelihood) rather than through the British Government as such.

This fact, it appears obvious, would make it easier for island-dwellers to become accustomed to Argentine rule, were there to be some liaison through which their problems and fears could be discussed and dispelled.

Stressing that their mission was not to take a political stand as a group in the dispute over the islands, the delegation members explained that the idea was, instead, to "befriend" the people of the Malvinas, speak to them in their own language and reassure them, bearing in mind that because of their isolated life it was only natural for them to fear rule by a country with a language and customs so different from their own.

The delegation would explain life in Argentine to the islanders, make it clear to them that English-speaking communities throughout the country have managed to thrive as such and to, at the same time, be part of the Argentine nation.

One of the members of the delegation even suggested at one point that perhaps, once they got used to the idea of Argentine rule, the islanders might feel more a part of a nation than they ever have, in their isolated life on the islands, before.

"It is a question of showing them that someone cares about their problems," said Bishop Cutts.

The delegation members said that they had already presented their idea to the Argentine Government and were awaiting an answer, which they hoped would come soon, considering the desire expressed by a number of islanders that they be evacuated before any combat action erupts between Argentina and Britain.

MALVINAS RESIDENTS ORDERED TO REPORT ARMS

PY102122 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Puerto de Las Islas Malvinas, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- The Government of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sanwich Islands has released Decree No. 4 by which the islanders must report to local police officials the arms they have in their possession. The decree which invokes the law currently in force in the country was signed by Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, governor of the islands. The decree was read by the local radio station at 1100 this morning. Personnel of the radio station LRA 60 Radio Nacional Islas Malvinas said that a few minutes after the broadcast they received calls from the population asking if they had to bring the arms for the registration.

Meanwhile, in the local police station, the islanders immediately bagan to arrive carrying their arms for registration.

Then in another radio broadcast it was reported to the population that it was not necessary to bring the arms, that all was needed was to register the arms in the police office.

ISLANDERS TO RECEIVE IDENTIFICATION CARDS

PY102109 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 9 Apr 82 p 10

[Text] The National Registrar of Persons, through a communique released yesterday, has indicated that while there is no civil registrar office on the recovered Malvinas, births on the islands will be registered at the nearest civil registrar office.

It also stated that the National Identification Card (DNI) will be simultaneously given to the new Argentine citizen.

The communique, which corrects reports that the DNI was not granted to a Malvinas female native, stressed that the identification record and the birth certificate of that person had been issued by foreign authorities, which are not recognized now.

Therefore, certificates issued by the previous authorities are not recognized "because foreign officials lack jurisdiction to act by themselves in Argentine territory as public registrar officials." Finally, the National Registrar of Persons reminds that recognizing previous records would mean denying our sovereignty.

SOUTH GEORGIA'S UK PERSONNEL EVACUATED

PY110227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0154 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Military Communique No. 21]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta reports -- in view of unofficial reports through different press organizations regarding the current situation of 22 members of the Royal Marine Corps and 13 British civilians who were in the South Georgia Islands -- that these military personnel and the civilians are being transferred at this time by ship.

50 NONALIGNED REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE FROM CUBA

PY092245 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2225 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- Fifth representatives of the bloc of nonaligned countries arrived here from Cuba at approximately 2300 [presumably 8 April], it was reported here today. It is taken for granted that the delegates came to give their support for the Argentine decision to recover the Malvinas Islands on the occasion of the presence here of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR ARRIVES, VOICES SUPPORT

PY110102 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2126 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- Cuban ambassador to Buenos Aires, Rafael Aragones Navarro today referred to the Cuban support for Argentina in its dispute with Great Britain over the recovery of the Malvinas Islands as "unyielding." He made this statement upon returning to this city after a long stay in his country.

Aragones Navarro, whose return to Argentina under the present circumstances is regarded as significant by diplomatic observers, also said that he will meet President Leopoldo Galtieri and Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez next week. The diplomat denied [words indistinct] that he arrived in the country in the company of a delegation of the nonaligned countries bloc. He said he was fully unaware of said report; he told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS: "I do not know where that report originated."

Aragones Navarro arrived this morning from Havana after staying overnight in Brazil and after a several-month absence from Buenos Aires. He explained his return to Buenos Aires saying: "My government has decided that under the circumstances Argentina is presently going through, the Cuban ambassador to Argentina should be here, with you."

He also remarked: "My government supports and has always supported the thesis that the Malvinas Islands are Argentine territory and this position of ours is naturally unyielding." He said that he was neither bringing any specific statement nor in charge of any special mission but, he added, "The duty of an ambassador is naturally to serve as a means of communication between his government and local officials."

He reiterated that the report on the nonaligned countries' delegation which allegedly accompanied him should be ruled out, "because it is not true." He also revealed that he will try to "greet Foreign Minister Costa Mendez and also the president." The Cuban ambassador was received at Ezeiza by Luis Clarasso de la Vega, director for Central American and Caribbean affairs, and by other officials. The plane arrived at about 0730, and after the protocol greetings the diplomat went to his house in the residential Lomas de San Isidro neighborhood.

Aragones Navarro is the deputy doyen of the diplomatic body accredited to Argentina, based on his seniority and his permanence in the country. It should be noted that traditionally and irrespective of seniority, the senior diplomat is the papal nuncio.

It was also learned that last night the Foreign Ministry received a call from Havana requesting authorization for the plane by which Aragones Navarro would travel. The sources which released this report remarked that it had been reported from Havana that the diplomat would be accompanied by 9 representatives of the nonaligned countries' bloc. This was later categorically denied by the Cuban ambassador in Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Foreign Ministry estimated that Argentine ambassador to Cuba, Rafael Vazquez, could soon travel to Havana in order to say goodbye to Cuban officials since he will be assigned to another Latin American country, probably Mexico.

Diplomatic Relations Normalized

PY111433 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA) — Argentine Ambassador to Cuba Rafael Vazquez left this morning for Havana, thus normalizing Argentine-Cuban relations. Vazquez left at 1000 aboard an Aerolineas Argentinas plane from Ezeiza Airport for Mexico, from where he will fly to Cuba.

The Argentine ambassador to Cuba has been in the country for several months, a period during which the charge d'affaires was in charge of the Argentine Embassy in Havana.

Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Emilio Aragones Navarro arrived in the country yesterday. Aragones Navarro returned to this capital after being called home by his government almost a year ago. The Cuban ambassador stated that his return was the direct consequence of his country's support for Argentina in the crisis with Great Britain and that that support was "irrevocable." Aragones Navarro stated that "the Malvinas are an inalienable part of the Argentine territory."

More Remarks by Vazquez

PY112040 Paris AFP in Spanish 1845 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (AFP) — Argentine Ambassador to Havana Rafael Vazquez stated today in Lima that Cuba is granting to Argentina the same support and cooperation which Latin American countries offer to Argentina in the conflict with Great Britain.

The Argentine ambassador, who was spending his vacation in his country and who will now reassume his post, stated that Cuba granted its support to Argentina despite ideological differences. The export of food to the Soviet Union has not conditioned its support, because his country's exports have no ideologies, he added.

Referring to an imminent attack by the British fleet against the Malvinas Islands, he said that Great Britain must have sufficient equanimity to assess the circumstances and as a civilized country must know what it is doing.

Vazquez, who after a brief stopover at the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima, left for Havana via Mexico, indicated that the Argentine people are totally united and awaiting the attack by Great Britain.

ARRIVAL OF HIGH-LEVEL USSR OFFICIAL REPORTED

PY101847 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1507 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- A reliable source reported that a high-level official of the USSR Government arrived in Argentina today at 0400. Asked about this, the USSR Embassy did not confirm the report.

DETAILS OF EEC STATEMENT ON IMPORT BAN REPORTED

NC101211 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Imports from Argentina into the European Economic Community (EEC) are to be banned in support of Britain's rejection of Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands, community diplomatic sources said here today. A joint statement approved by the 10 permanent representatives (ambassadors) to the 10-member EEC today recalled that the community had already banned sales of arms and military equipment to Argentina. The statement said the EEC will also take all necessary measures to ban all imports orginating in Argentina.

The statement expressed the deep concern of the Ten at the continuing crisis, and recalled that they had condemned Argentina's "flagrant violation of international law." The statement stressed that the Ten attach the greatest importance to effective and immediate application of United Nations Security Council Resolution 502. This calls for the cessation of hostilities, the immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the islands, and the search by both governments for a diplomatic solution.

The Ten said the situation was a matter of concern for the whole international community, and they called on other governments to take similar action to ensure that the UN resolution was put into effect as soon as possible. The statement said it was important that its decision should be put into effect as soon as possible, and that the measure will be taken in line with relevant dispositions of the treaty which founded the community.

Informed sources said that on Wednesday the Ten will detail the way the decision will be applied, and will detail the duration of the measures and the possibility that they might be renewed. Sources added that the commission, responsible for administering the community, had suggested to member governments that imports from Argentina should be suspended for two weeks, and that advantageous customs arrangements should be suspended for a month.

Confirm Arms Embargo

PY092145 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2013 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Brussels, 9 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The 10 members of the EEC confirmed today the prohibition on the sale of arms to Argentina in view of the takeover last week of the Malvinas Islands, according to a British diplomatic spokesman. However, details of eventual possible commercial measures against Argentina continued to be discussed at a meeting being attended by EEC ambassadors.

Some diplomats from EEC countries noted the possibility of enforcing a complete embargo, while others said this embargo could be restricted to key sectors such as meats, other foods, shoes, textiles and steel. The Foreign Ministry policy department directors of EEC countries confirmed during a 4-hour meeting that the supply of all arms and military equipment would be blocked in reprisal for the takeover of the Malvinas Islands, which were for almost 150 years under the sovereignty of the British colonial government. Diplomats reported that the issue of other EEC members breaking relations with Argentine Government was also discussed but that any final decision in this regard would have to be taken by the respective governments.

Government Condemns Measures

PY102045 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1959 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry released the following communique this afternoon. The Argentine Government rejects and condemns the measures adopted by the EEC permanent representative committee prohibiting the import of any product from the Argentine Republic because this thoroughly violates the norms and practices of international law and establishes a dangerous precedent which will deeply affect the future of international economic relations, particularly the relations of developing countries with the industrialized countries. The measure is flagrant economic aggression and basically implies an act of serious hostility because it has been adopted by countries not involved in the conflict against a country with which they all maintain friendly relations, free of any conflict.

In view of this violent act of economic aggression, the Argentine Government reiterates that it has the right to adopt all measures deemed appropriate to respond to the aggression by the EEC countries implementing this decision, and calls on international solidarity, particularly from the developing countries, to support the claims the Argentine Republic will submit in the appropriate international forums.

The Argentine Government calls the attention of all governments and world opinion to the fact that this out-of-proportion aggression is taking place on the day the envoy of the U.S. President is starting his activities to try to find a diplomatic solution to the current situation. It emphasizes that this is the first time a measure of this type has been adopted by the EEC and it is aimed at a state that belongs to the group of developing countries, for which this is a conclusive precedent, showing what they can expect when the defense of their legitimate national interests differ from the interests of the EEC countries.

Alemann: 'Economic Aggression'

PY102102 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1847 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (NA) -- Economy Minister Roberto Alemann has labeled "economic aggression" the decision adopted by the EEC suspending commercial operations. However, he explained to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that this is a decision adopted at the ambassadorial level, "that is, at a technical, and not at a political level, in response to the British pressure, making a recommendation that is the equivalent of economic aggression against Argentina."

He said that the EEC recommendation calls on each EEC country to take retaliation measures against imports of Argentine origin. Alemann said this decision is within the framework of the measures "of political and diplomatic pressure which the British Government is exercising on the Argentine Government to induce it to yield its position to recover the Malvinas, something we are not going to do, and this is all it is." He said that "when the EEC countries begin to act, we will adopt the necessary measures for each case."

EEC Ambassadors Summoned

PY112336 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (TELAM) — The ambassadors of the countries forming the European Common Market gathered today at San Martin Palace, summoned by the Foreign Ministry, which expressed to them verbally the displeasure of the government over the attitude those countries have shown toward Argentina by ordering the suspension of the imports of goods of Argentine origin. The representatives of France, the FRG, Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Ireland came to the Foreign Ministry. Luxembourg, which is also an EEC member, has no diplomatic representation in Buenos Aires. The ambassadors were received by Ambassador Felix Pena, under secretary for international economic relations, who conveyed to them the displeasure of the Argentine Government over their attitude toward this country.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PY092136 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1947 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry issued the following communique this afternoon:

The Argentine Government is studying carefully the attitude of governments of countries that are being pressured by the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to join the economic aggression being mounted against our country. The Argentine Government wants to make clear that the measures the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has applied and which it seeks other countries to apply constitute flagrant violations of principles and norms governing international economic relations and establish a precedent that is dangerous and negative for other countries, and particularly for developing countries.

Also the Argentine Government considers that the attitude those countries being pressured take will have to be taken into consideration in the future evolution of bilateral economic relations with each one in particular.

In the defense of its legitimate interests, the Argentine Government reserves the right to adopt in each particular case pertinent measures corresponding to those measures [taken by other countries] which can affect Argentina's foreign trade and international economic relations. To that effect, the Argentine Government will apply or even decree, the appropriate legal measures.

The Argentine Government announces that it will seek redress for acts of economic aggression perpetrated in violation of principles and norms governing international economic relations. This attitude of the Argentine Republic is in consonance with the position that the country has traditionally maintained regarding the reliability of international economic relations, economic sanctions and economic aggression.

Action on EC Products

PY102146 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Apr (TELAM -- It was officially reported today that the Secretary of Trade will request previous authorization for importing products from EEC countries. The secretary of trade made this announcement through a communique which explains that the measure is a response to the decision by the EEC countries to ban purchases from Argentina. The communique states: "The secretary of trade, having learned of the decision by the EEC countries to suspend imports from our country, hereby reports that our country will adopt the decision to submit to previous authorization import operations from EEC countries."

MEDIATION SOUGHT IN MALVINAS CONFLICT

PY111934 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Apr 82 p 12

[Text] Brasilia -- After confirming through strong indications that the peace mission of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had failed, the Brazilian Government decided to reiterate its offer to mediate in the conflict. This is the sense inferred from the messages President Joao Figueiredo yesterday sent simultaneously to President Leopoldo Galtieri and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Brazil wants at all costs to widen the elbowroom for negotiations which, in its opinion, "was drastically reduced by the British military ultimatum which put things on a collision course." An authoritative source who attended the meetings of the government's political development council yesterday confirmed the above position which had been conveyed to JORNAL DO BRASIL by a high diplomatic source.

As a result of the failure of the Haig mission, both in London and Buenos Aires, Planalto Palace's concern heightened markedly due to the immediate consequences the conflict might have. President Figueiredo's foreign policy cannot accept the militarization of the South Atlantic by a war which would destabilize both the belligerent countries and the entire region.

The political implication of this position is that Argentina -- which is bound to Brazil by a special friendship -- cannot be subjected to the results of a war whose final outcome is unpredictable. "Brazil will not permit a war which would result in Argentina's political and economic annihilation, which will inevitably occur in a war," a high diplomatic source said yesterday in Brasilia.

Reports received at the federal capital have made Brazilian officials pessimistic over the talks held by Haig in London and Buenos Aires: Argentina would only agree to negotiate if it maintained its sovereignty over the islands; Great Britain does not accept this condition. Haig has not made any progress.

"The situation is not bright at all," the same source said.

Furthermore, there is also fear of the destructive power of the British fleet and this justifies moving the Brazilian Navy south, the political source said. Despite the distance existing between the "theater of operations" and the site of the Brazilian exercises and the fact that the exercises had been planned earlier, "if Brazil did not want to get involved, it would have simply canceled the exercises," the source said.

Brazil has never denied its political support to Argentina for its claims over the Malvinas Islands. From the very beginning Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro reaffirmed his diplomatic solidarity with Argentina when he was still in New York. At that time, however, he appealed for a peaceful solution. Then at the UN Security Council, the Brazilian ambassador reiterated the Brazilian support. The Itamaraty released the text of notes exchanged in 1833 when the British invaded the Malvinas and when Brazil supported Argentina.

The most important move was made last Tuesday when Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro summoned the British and Argentine ambassadors to hand them a note appealing for negotiations. At the meeting with the ambassadors, Saraiva emphatically said that Brazil might help in solving the conflict but without mentioning mediation. Now, President Figueiredo himself has sent notes to the two chiefs of state.

The diplomatic sources pointed out that Figueiredo's messages should be carefully interpreted. In his note to Argentina, the president used warm adjectives, speaking of "indestructible friendship," "the fraternal people," and conveyed "emotion." The note to Great Britain is a formal one in favor of peace and requesting that "sufficient time" be allowed for negotiations. The Brazilian disposition to help in finding a peaceful solution was conveyed to both parties. It is important to note that Brazil had at no time condemned the armed invasion of the Malvinas.

Will Support OAS Treaty

PY111934 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1910 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Apr (TELAM) -- The influential local newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, in an analysis of the situation in the South Atlantic, stated today that Brazil will not allow Great Britain to use Brazilian ports to refuel, and that at the OAS Brazil will vote for implementation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty if Argentina thus requires.

The newspaper indicates that Brazil is not trying to exert pressure on Argentina to fulfill the resolution of the UN Security Council to withdraw its troops from the South Atlantic islands.

The paper said that the Brazilian foreign policy is acting with extreme caution in order to be able to participate more thoroughly if the problem reaches the stage of armed confrontation, and added that if the situation becomes aggravated, Brazil will not forget that Argentina is a neighborly and friendly country.

CUBAN PLANE VIOLATES AIRSPACE, INTERCEPTED

PY102115 Paris AFP in Spanish 2017 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Apr (AFP) -- A Foreign Ministry spokesman has reported here that Brazil lodged a protest before Havana over the violation of Brazilian airspace by a Cuban Ilyushin plane which last night was flying to Buenos Aires.

The spokesman added that the Brazilian protest was submitted to the Cuban Government by the Swiss diplomatic representation to Havana.

According to the note, copies of which were released to Brazilian news media, a Cuban Illyushin plane was last night intercepted by Brazilian Air Force (FAB) jet fighters and forced to land in Brasilia.

The Cuban plane, on which Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Emilio Aragones Navarro was travelling, has already been released by the Brazilian officials, but the pilots were warned that on the return trip they should not cross Brazilian territory.

The Brazilian note recalls that despite a request submitted by the Cuban Government to the Brazilian representative to the United Nations Brazil has denied Cuban planes permission to overfly Brazilian territory.

VEHICLES NOT ALLOWED INTO ARGENTINA AS OF 12 APR

PY120250 Paris AFP in Spanish 0201 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Apr (AFP) -- The Argentine Government has prohibited the entry of Brazilian vehicles through the international bridge that links the cities of Paso de Los Libres and Uruguayana as of 0300 GMT Monday, it was reported here tonight.

The report, released by the news agency of the newspaper O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO and which was neither confirmed nor denied by the Brazilian authorities, adds that in the Argentine city of Paso de Los Libres it was reported that the above measure had been adopted for reasons of national security.

OFFICIALS WANT TO MEDIATE UK-ARGENTINE DISPUTE

PY110058 Paris AFP in Spanish 1802 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella today stated that Peru is willing to offer its mediation to Argentina and Great Britain in the conflict over the Malvinas Islands should U.S. mediation fail.

For its part, Lima's San Marcos University, the oldest in America and the most important in Peru, has expressed its support for Argentina and its solidarity with the recovery of the Malvinas, the South Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands.

Meanwhile, the Argentine consulate in this capital announced that starting next Monday it will extend its working hours, since many members of the Argentine colony want to return to cooperate with the national defense.

Arias Stella has told the morning newspaper CORREO that the Peruvian mediation in the conflict is based on our spirit of peace and concord among all countries. He added: We hope that the dispute between Argentina and Great Britain will be settled by peaceful means without having to resort to a military confrontation.

When asked whether the mediation would include a request to the United Nations to send a peace-keeping force to the Malvinas while negotiations are held by the two parties, Arias Stella answered that nothing could be said for the time being.

He concluded, saying that Peru is awaiting the results of U.S. mediation and that he hopes Haig's peace-seeking efforts succeed.

For its part, the San Marcos University has expressed through a communique that in the face of Argentina's recovery of its southern territory, it "voices its support and liking for the Argentine nation, as well as its full identification and solidarity with such recovery."

The communique recalls that the British seizure of the Malvinas was one of the acts of colonialism which took place in the previous century, and that colonialism in America should disappear in the last decades of this century.

It added that Peru, faithful to its continental solidarity policy, "today determinedly supports the Argentine nation's attitude of expelling colonial rule from its national territory."

Arias Stella Reaffirms Support

PY102200 Paris AFP in Spanish 2022 GMT 10 Apr

[Text] Lima, 10 Apr (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella reasserted here today that Peru supports the Argentine claim over the sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Arias Stella made this statement after meeting Argentine Ambassador Luis Sanchez Moreno, who briefed him on the situation in his country and on the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig.

Arias Stella expressed his concern over the possibility of a military confrontation between Argentina and Great Britain. He said he trusts that the negotiations directed at achieving a peaceful settlement, especially those undertaken by the OAS, will succeed.

Concerning the possible presence of a British nuclear submarine in the Malvinas area, the Peruvian foreign minister remarked that the submarine has no nuclear weapons,

He added: Peru would oppose the use of atomic weapons in the area of the conflict, because that would violate the Tlatelolco treaty which bans the use of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

Belaunde Proposes 'Truce'

PY112054 Paris AFP in Spanish 2003 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde proposed today an immediate truce which will permit the progress of negotiations through which the danger of a clash is removed and a final and just solution is found to the Malvinas problem.

Belaunde's proposal is a public answer to a letter which his Argentine counterpart, Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, caused to be handed him last night.

In reply, the Peruvian Foreign Ministry has proposed to the two parties a 72-hour truce to prevent a warlike confrontation which is causing deep concern in the world. This was reported in this capital today in a communique released by the press secretariat of the presidency.

Arias Stella Denies Planes Sent

PA120201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0126 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella denied here tonight that Peru had sent fighters to Argentina to help in the defense of the South Atlantic.

In a telephone conversation with REUTER, Arias Stella said "I have no knowledge of that but it is too soon to talk about the sending of fighters to the area in conflict between Argentina and the United Kingdom."

Press reports had reported in Buenos Aires that Peru had sent squadrons of fighers to Argentina's southern region to help in the defense of the Malvinas Islands.

The foreign minister said that it would be a "contradiction if Peru, on the one hand, asked the two countries in conflict for a 72-hour truce so that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig could complete his conciliatory mission, and, on the other, sent war aircraft."

He noted that the OAS permanent Security Council will merely meet tomorrow to discuss the feasibility of invoking the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

The TIAR calls for the solidarity of Latin American countries in cases in which one of its members is facing war with an overseas force.

The foreign minister said that "perhaps" there is some confusion regarding a trip that Gen Hernan Boluarte, general commander of aeronautics, made to Buenos Aires in official planes.

Boluarte will meet in Buenos Aires with Latin American colleagues to participate in the 22d meeting of the commanders in chief of the Latin American air forces.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Argentine Embassy in Lima said that it is a "lack of seriousness" by press organs, which are known for their "calmness", to report news which is "confusing" from any point of view.

The spokesman, who asked not to be identified, added that "the embassy has not been officially informed about the sending of Peruvian planes to Argentina."

He recalled that a meeting of the top Latin American air force officers will be held in his country in the next few days.

COSTA RICA

REPORT ON PRESIDENT-ELECT'S NEWS CONFERENCE

PA081702 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Report by Radio Reloj correspondent Omar Galvez]

[Excerpts] President-elect Luis Alberto Monge referred to various topics this morning at a news conference at his residence in Pozos de Santa Ana.

Speaking about the Vesco case, Monge said that if Vesco is now in the country, his presence is not harmful to Costa Rica; that Vesco is wanted by U.S. justice. Therefore, it is imperative that every initiative be made through channels to solve the Vesco case once and for all. He noted that Costa Rica has too many problems to have to worry about Mr Vesco; if Vesco is not in the country now, but should decide to return once I have assumed power, I will personally inform him of my firm determination to turn him over to the U.S. authorities.

Referring to the transition committee, he said the executive branch delegates do not have power of decision, which our delegates do have. He noted that the meetings have turned out to be merely a series of cordial gatherings and nothing else.

Here are parts of his statement of this morning: [Begin recording] They complain, as reported by the press, that the government has continued to adopt a number of measures, as if it expired after 8 May; that the government has made several decisions interpreted as intended to further damage the nation by the time we assume power. That is the cause of the committee's indignation, since the committee was supposed to provide a harmonious transition, but that harmony has not been possible. They claim, and this was also published by the press, that the executive branch delegates do not have any power of decision. The meetings, thus, have turned out to be merely a cordial get-together, but with no positive results. [end recording]

Referring to his meeting with top military leaders of Panama's National Guard, Monge said:

[Begin recording] The National Guard of Panama expressed interest in my opinion about the threat of terrorism or guerrilla warfare. I told them that at the first outbreak of terrorism, I had proposed an agreement by all political parties, but failed to convince them that it was morally and psychologically important for the Costa Rican people to see that the contenders in the electoral campaign were firmly united against the threat of terrorism or any other menace to our country's peace and freedom.

I told them that my position remained the same on this -- that if my contenders in the campaign should now be willing to reconsider my proposal, I would agree as president to sign a document with them and any other political, labor and private democratic organizations of the country, warning the local and external forces promoting terrorism that the Costa Ricans will be solidly united to confront them. [end recording]

MINISTRY DENIES TASS ON PLOT AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA092253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2023 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] San Jose, 9 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has denied a report transmitted by the Soviet TASS News Agency which was published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on an international conspiracy against Nicaragua with Costa Rican participation.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus emphatically denied that the meeting of the foreign ministers from El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica with President Ronald Reagan on 4 April was held to agree on joint action against Nicaragua.

According to Niehaus it is ridiculous that Costa Rica, a country with pacifist convictions, should be drafting plans to invade and attack other countries. The foreign minister added that the principal objective of the Central American Democratic Community, which was established only a few months ago, is to seek peace and that this is what the foriegn ministers of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica discussed with Reagan. "We went to Washington to discuss the community and its coordination with the economic assistance plan for Central America and the Caribbean proposed by President Reagan, said Neihaus.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO NICARAGUAN COMMUNIQUE

PA081318 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 5 Apr 82 pp 4, 13

[Text] Having defrauded the Nicaraguan people and having noted the example of the Salvadoran people who said no at the polls to the violent activities of the leftist sector, the Sandinists have embarked upon an attempt to discredit one of the most noble and vigorous acts of the Salvadoran people; the 28 March elections. Fortunately, over 1,000 foreign observers who arrived specially to be present at and serve as witnesses thereof, have told the world what occurred here.

The gross distortion being promoted by Nicaragua's Marxist government can have no effect anywhere other than on the souls of the Salvadoran people, who continue to be harmed by those who are in power in the land of Ruben Dario.

In response to the absurb Sandinist communique, our country's Foreign Ministry has circulated the following communique:

Foreign Ministry Communique

On 30 March, the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua issued an official communique which refers in a partial, biased and disrespectful manner to the historic Salvadoran elections that were carried out in an exemplary manner on Sunday, when the people went to the polls en masse to cast their votes and thereby reaffirm their commitment to democracy. They prevailed over the terrorism and violence of the leftist guerrillas, supported by the Nicaraguan Government, among others.

It is obvious that the Nicaraguan Government, for its own convenience and interest, issued that communique solely to discredit the successful elections and the bravery of the Salvadoran people, by making subjective comments that are in line with its totalitarian political tendency, which every day moves farther away from the regime of freedom and the democratic objectives for which the fraternal Nicaraguan people fought.

The elections in El Salvador have been free, authentic and guaranteed by the presence of numerous international observers who have publicly testified to the purity of the electoral event. The results of the voting surpass the estimates. In this way, the Salvadoran people demonstrated their firm conviction that democratic procedures are the proper path of popular expression that guarantees the right of self-determination of peoples.

There is no doubt that the Nicaraguan officials do not want to accept the Salvadoran people's rejection of terrorist violence and foreign intervention. Similarly, they find it disadvantageous to admit than an electoral process with broad popular participation took place and favored a democratic and pluralistic solution, because it could encourage the long-suffering Nicaraguan people to demand that their government provide the same path of truly democratic participation.

With their demonstration of civic spirit on 28 March, the Salvadoran people demonstrated to the other peoples of the world, their total rejection not only of internal violence and its direct protagonists, but also of those interventionist governments like that of Nicaragua, which encourage, promote and support the terrorist groups that seek to gain political power through planned violence.

The government of El Salvador wishes to state that the Nicaraguan Government's communique reflects maneuvers of misinformation designed to manipulate the public in order to discredit the successful elections and thereby continue to justify foreign intervention in favor of the terrorist groups that have been rejected democratically by the heroic Salvadoran people.

Consequently, the Salvadoran Government emphatically condemns that communique because it represents an interventionist maneuver that ignores the right to self-determination and the sovereign will of the Salvadoran people, as expressed through the democratic path of elections. The Nicaraguan conduct constitutes another typical violation of the OAS Charter and of other international instruments.

GUATEMALA

MALDONADO SCHAAD REFUTES EGP STATEMENT ON COUP

PA102327 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 31 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] In referring to a recent communique issued by the Poor People's Guerrilla army (EGP), Gen Horacio Egberto Maldonaldo Schaad, interior minister and member of the military government junta, said yesterday that the coup d'etat could not be described as false because the army came out in the defense of the dignity of a people who were being repressed in the streets.

In a communique sent to the media surreptitiously, the EGP said that "the coup d'etat was a farce and that it was carried out because the electoral farce came out wrong for the government."

The top military chief noted that the Army's action could not be described as false precisely because it was aimed to defend a humble people who were tired of so many irregularities carried out by the previous administration. The Army, he stressed, got angry and defended the interests of the people -- Guatemalans who were being hit and slapped by the previous authorities in the streets. An action like this cannot be described as false. In fact, he concluded, the people have expressed their joy about the change and they are happy with this change.

HONDURAS

FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED IN NICARAGUA; 250 FLEE

PA112043 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1958 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] It has been unofficially reported that 250 persons have arrived in Honduras as a result of the fighting going on the area of Portillo Teotecacinte, Ocotal, Jalapa and in the (?Torre) and (Cifuentes) area where counterrevolutionary forces that entered Nicaraguan territory have been engaged in fierce fighting since last night.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA 'TACITLY' REJECTS U.S. PROPOSAL

PA120229 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 12 Apr 82

[Text] Managua, 11 Apr (AFP) -- Sandinist government junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega, today tacitly rejected the eight-point plan proposed this week by the United States to open a direct dialogue with Nicaragua and the ensuing reestablishment of economic aid. The Sandinist leader, however, emphasized that his government continues to give full support to the proposals presentéd 2 months ago in Managua by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. These proposals were to ease tensions in Central America and the Caribbean by means of reciprocal nonaggression treaties.

The Nicaraguan ruler made this statement today during the commemoration of the 126th anniversary of the Battle of Rivas 111 km south of Managua. The ceremonies were also attended by special guest Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. "We still think that the Mexican proposal is the most appropriate framework to begin and develop serious negotiations that can lead to the solution of the present crisis," Ortega emphasized.

The Sandinist leader added that the Mexican proposals "have a historical background and the approval of Central America, so that they can efficiently help to create conditions that will promote and advance a true search for peace in the region. "Within this framework," Ortega insisted, "Nicaragua is ready to take the necessary steps to begin negotiations without disputes, threats or conditions."

Although he did not mention either the U.S. plan to open a direct dialogue with Managua, on the condition that the Sandinist regime "cease its support of the Central American guerrillas," or the disarmament plan proposed by Honduras, Daniel Ortega said that Nicaragua, "is willing to discuss other proposals presented in the region, but demanded that these be accompanied by at least a minimum of credibility in their facts." What is more, although among the U.S. proposals to establish a dialogue with Managua is the commitment to neither encourage interventions, nor a direct armed action against the Sandinist regime, Ortega seemed to reply to this proposal with a vitriolic attack on the Reagan administration's policy in Central America and described it as "piratical."

"Today," the Nicaraguan ruler said, "the United States tries to divide the peoples in the area and turn border regions into centers of aggression. Having already created tension along the northern Nicaraguan border (with Honduras), the United States intends to create tensions along our southern border (with Costa Rica)," Ortega said. During his attacks, the Sandinist junta coordinator said that the Reagan administration "is waging a Vietnamization campaign in Central America and attempting to turn local conflicts into regional wars."

GOVERNMENT GIVES WORKERS EASTER WEEKEND OFF

PA091948 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Here is the text of a memorandum to all command posts released by Rodrigo Reyes, the minister-secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Memorandum of 9 April 1982: In view of the disciplined and organized response of our people and their evident enthusiastic and combative disposition, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has decided that at this very minute, all workers may leave their posts and go home, returning to work on Monday, 12 April.

The workers must be called for political assemblies for an explanation of this decision. The members of the institutional information plan and the ministry chiefs of personnel must remain available 24 hours a day. All workers must be attentive to the transmissions of the Voice of Nicaragua and/or Radio Sandino for any guidance or instruction. Fraternally, [Signed] Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

CASTRO ADDRESSES CLOSE OF YOUTH CONGRESS

FL042315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2206 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Speech by Fidel Castro, President of the Councils of State and Ministers, on the occasion of the closing ceremony of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in Havana's Carl Marx Theater -- live]

[Text] Distinguished visiting delegations, comrade delegates to the fourth congress. comrade Cubans:

As we all know we are today commemorating the 20th anniversary of the UJC. While I was drawing up some notes and going over some ideas for this closing session, I thought of rereading what we said 20 years ago on 4 April. [lengthy applause]

I was truly unable to resist the temptation of recreating for you some of those words and ideas, of recalling them here today, both because of the difference between the circumstance prevailing then and the current ones and because of the fact that many of those words and ideas are still fully valid.

We asked then, 20 years ago: Why are we carrying out a revolution? Are we carrying out a revolution for ourselves? No, we are carrying out a revolution because of you. Can we carry out a revolution ourselves? No, we can carry out a revolution with you.

Further on we said: We have had to go, perhaps, through the harshest times, the most difficult times. We have had to live through the revolution, a time when ideas must break their way through a maze of prejudice, customs, habits and ideas of the old society.

We have had to struggle with the entire legacy of the past, however, we must confess that we feel deeply moved and greatly satisfied when we began seeing in you the fruits of the revolution which we are carrying out, when we began seeing this multitude of youngsters as the people of tomorrow, when we began seeing you as the image of the past, when we began to see in you the justness of the revolution.

We believe in the young and believing in the young is an attitude, believing in the young is a frame of mind.

All the bloodshed and all the sacrifices made are worthwhile because we can say this: that our society will be a society free from exploiters and exploited, without privileges or persons who are discriminated against. Each and every citizen will learn to look upon his fellow man not as his enemy, but as his brother. He will not see him as a wild animal from whom he must defend himself, but as a thoroughly humane person in whom he has a brother, in whom he has somebody who can help him. Man will not see his fellow as his superior or his inferior, but as an equal. He will see no privileges but accomplishments because accomplishment must be the only rule, the only yardstick to differentiate one man from another, the only rule by which a citizen can be assessed.

To belong to the organization of young communists one must supply concrete and unquestionable evidence that the youth in question is truly exemplary, a youth truly entitled to being called a young communist.

Being a young communist will not mean having privileges of any kind, quite the opposite. Being a young communist will imply sacrifice, self-denial, dedicaton. No one is compelled to belong to the UJC. It is a completely free association of young revolutionaries, but belonging to it can under no circumstance imply privilege, just sacrifice.

Fortitude is necessary to be a young communist, along with dedication and calling. If one is a student, one must be a good student. If one is a worker at a factory one must

be a model worker at that factory. One must set an example of good comradeship, one must set an example of sacrifice, of willpower. Young communists must be the first in everything: work, study, sports, relationships with the other comrades. A young communist must be, above all else, a modest comrade because modesty is one of the foremost virtues of a revolutionary.

A young communist must be prepared to give his life for the revolution and the fatherland without hesitation. Thus, the nature and frame of mind of a young communist require all these qualities, virtues and attributes, so that being a young communist should become the highest and most coveted reward for every youngster.

It is very important for our youth to bear in mind that their accomplishment, their example, will be useful not only to the fatherland but to all the peoples in Latin America. That is why your mission is so important. You have the mission of being not only the standard bearers of the future, of a more perfect society, of the communist society; you are not only the standard bearers of the ideas of the future, but also the example, the standard bearers of the ideals of all Latin American youths. To this I could only add that you must be the example, the standard bearers of the ideals of all the youth of the world.

Despite the fact that we were then at the beginning of 1962, we harbored no fears in proposing for this organization the name of Union of Young Communists. Even then we were not interested in subterfuges of whatever kind because the role of this organization was to shape communists.

Twenty years have gone by. How different are current times. Today we have an infinitely better political education and culture than we had then. Now we can say that our revolutionary process, the task and mission of our party, could hardly be even conceived without the UJC.

Despite the fact that, as has been stated in the report, no success and no progress achieved entitles us to stop or to rest. It is undoubtedly fair to acknowledge that this organization has played, is playing and will play an extraordinary role.

We just witnessed the salute of the Pioneers. Taking care of the Pioneers' Organization is one of the important, or even most important, tasks of the UJC. The Pioneers' organization is the first stage, the first institution which our children go through. We could say that from there on a communist is being shaped.

What is the meaning of this for our society and our process? What is the importance of the Pioneers? The degree of their importance is evidenced not only by the fact that this organization now has 2 million children and teenagers, but also by the fact that 4 million children and teenagers have made their way through this organization.

Practically the entire youth of our country has been through this organization, all those who are now between 7 and 30 years of age have gone through this organization since it was created 21 years ago. I am sure that most of you have gone through the Organization of Pioneers.

This means that we now have a generation which has been organized from the pioneers' level up. See how important it is to take care of this organization and anything that can be done for the Pioneers.

It may seem that we have done a great deal, I believe that we have done something, that the revolution has done something for the Pioneers. In some senses it has done a great deal.

We can take education, for example, school building, preparation of programs and all the investments made in education to train this youth. A few years ago we managed to enroll in schools almost all children of primary school age. Considerable efforts have been made.

However, how many municipalities are there without a single modest Pioneers' palace, and we do not mean a new building. Last year we were speaking about the need to begin outfitting old buildings, while we build Pioneers' palaces, because we want every provincial capital and every municipality to have its palace. However, this will take some time because we must spend our funds on other things which are very important, such as a pediatric hospital or an intensive therapy ward for sick children which, as we all understand, has priority, or many other activities.

However, the building and adaptation to establish a Pioneer palace in each municipality can go forward. This is of great importance to the organization of scientific and technical interest clubs. The experience of recent times has demonstrated the potential of that brilliant initiative to form, with limited resources, the Pioneer scouting centers. Some camps have been established, some of which are truly very good. Along with them, a capacity for the participation of about 600,000 children has been achieved; between the camps, Pioneer palaces, and Pioneer scouting centers -- in other words 600,000 children [participating] per year. This is something.

But we must be aware of the importance of this activity, in order for us to do the most with what is available, to continue to create the basic material and the conditions for the Pioneer Organization. The UJC has been very interested and has accomplished much for the Pioneers. This job is essential. This function of the UJC is irreplaceable.

Then we have the work being done by UJC with the students through the FEEM [Federation of Intermediate Level Students] and FEU [Federation of University Students] and also through the Pioneer Organization. The results are clear. The results of the efforts of the organization in coordination or cooperation with the rest of the mass organizations, such as the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], CDR [Committees for Defense of the Revolution], trade unions, peasant organizations -- can be observed in the fact that for example now education in the 6 to 16 year-old age group has reached, as reflected in the report, 91.7 percent of the children and adolescents. It is almost total in elementary education and somewhat less in secondary education. But what country in this hemisphere, considering those ages, has an educational record of 91.7 percent? The school retention has been increasing, graduation has reached more than 90 percent in all types of education, although we acknowledge continuing problems and certain weaknesses which were examined and pointed out during the congress. At any rate, graduation has been increasing. And as was emphasized here, it was necessary to improve it not only in quantity but also in quality.

The participation of the students in productive tasks is almost complete. All students in basic secondary farm schools and preuniversity students in farm schools are entering or have joined productive activities. And 95 percent of the urban basic secondary school and urban preuniversity students [have also joined]. The combination of study and work is already evident among our students and young people. It can be observed in their attitudes. And as a matter of fact today, several of our agricultural products would not be possible without the work of the students. It would be practically impossible to accomplish the citrus [production] plans -- the basic citrus plans -- and many of the plans for root crops, vegetables, tobacco, etc, without the work of the students -- without the hundreds of thousands of students mobilized at harvest time.

I believe that our country has reached a higher level in that field than any other. And I sincerely believe that we have reason to feel proud of our farm schools. And many of the visitors to our country have expressed their admiration for this kind of education, in which today not only hundreds of thousands of Cuban students, but also around 10,000 foreign students located on the Isle of Youth, participate. The country made a great effort in building those schools in response to that explosion of students entering the intermediate level. But how were we to resolve the problem of the teachers [needed] for those hundreds of thousands of students who at the end of a 5-year period reached the figure of more than a million? How were we going to resolve that problem when in those times there were a mere 200 or 300 students in the teachers' schools? How were we going to resolve the problem when there was still a high percentage of

elementary school teachers without credentials? How were we going to resolve the problem without the effort and contribution of the UJC? And it was in the second congress itself when the idea of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Teachers' Detachment was proposed. And a problem which seemed unsolvable found response in the attitude and willingness of our young people.

It found a response, in short, in the pedagogical detachment. Cuban youths, students themselves in the first years of the revolution had accomplished the great feat in the literacy campaign of eradicating a backwardness that dated back several centuries. A duplication, at a higher level, of that feat was the work of the pedagogical detachment. In these 10 years -- we could say that the pedagogical detachment is 10 years old today [applause] since it was at the second congress [applause] that the idea for the detachment arose -- 51,000 students have joined the detachment. As the report said, it also gave rise to a movement among the teachers. And then tens of thousands of elementary school teachers also began their studies toward a higher degree. At the same time, during that period, all nondegreed teachers became a thing of the past. In addition, the bachelors in elementary education was created. These are really extraordinary advances and our society and party cannot but express recognition of the care and effort that the UJC displayed in this task and of the response by the young people.

But if the second congress was the father of the Manuel Ascunce Domenech Detachment, it was also the grandfather of the Carlos J. Finlay Detachment. [applause] Because from that idea of the pedagogical detachment, many other ideas arose. Other detachments, other contingents arose. One of them was very important provided we commit ourselves -- and we will -- to making our country a medical power. The idea of the detachment led to the medical sciences detachment. And I believe it has been a great step forward in that direction.

Once again our young people and our students responded as expected. Some 14,200 preuniversity students applied. Of course, the availability of 14,200 students willing to study medicine was another of the fruits of the enormous education revolution in which our youth took part. To be able to speak of 14,200 applicants for medical studies! There were times when only a few hundred college graduates would enroll in medical school. This time 14,200 applied. We were able to do an excellent selection on the basis of the students' records. But the selection was not solely based on records but, foremost, on the backing of their classrooms. This teaches all young students that when they aspire to a career they are interested in, their behavior, their attitude, their conduct should earn them the support of their classrooms.

Then there was an analysis of the student's real calling and then an analysis of the academic record, which was the rule followed for the selection of the 3,807 students who joined the detachment. As you know some workers will also join that detachment. That is another of the resources for those who were unable to join on the basis of their records to become middle-level health technicians, work 2 years and then, through an exam, enroll. There will be a quota for those workers each year. Another large quota will go to those who have completed their military service and who had not attended college because they did not have the level required by academic standards in effect at the time they finished their studies. Well, since the armed forces constitute a really extraordinary educational institution, it was felt that a certain and increasing number of places should be reserved in the universities for those who had completed their service. And now, more than 400 young people who have completed their service, have enrolled in a rural preuniversity school. They are studying, attending classes, and we are all impressed by their organization and discipline. And we will be able to prove here that certain grades do not mean that some young people are more intelligent than others. Certain grades are the result of study habits, discipline, will, paying attention in class, studying throughout the year. I have high hopes -- because of the discipline and interest shown by those who have completed military service -- that a large number of them will be able to join the medical sciences detachment. And I feel they will make a valuable contribution.

This teaches us another lesson. It is possible that these ideas, because ideas give rise to other ideas and every idea is the seed for new ideas, that is the way in which this medical detachment has been put together, could provide us with the ideal method for selecting university students from among high school graduates.

Obviously only a small number of male students will be admitted to the university on the strength of their record because we want preuniversity students to make efforts, encouraged by the possibility of being admitted to the university on the strength of their excellent grades alone.

The requirements of military service nowadays call for midlevel technicians and high school graduates to serve in the armed forces. Times when those who joined the armed forces had only first, second or third grade education are long gone, and I cannot believe that modern technology can be efficiently handled by youths with only first, second or third grade education. However, I can believe that in addition to their courage, their bravery and their training, their knowledge, their high level of education, will become an added and most significant factor for the effective utilization of weapons.

But, one must have special consideration toward the youths who have served their 2, 2 and 1/2 or 3 years in the armed services and thus, I believe that they should be given a large quota -- which must one day become the largest -- of university vacancies. I am talking about males, I mean that there should be a reduced quota for students with high grades and a large quota for youths from the armed forces.

I believe that because of our experience with young graduates who want to join the medical detachment, we should also bear in mind the possibility of applying the same system to the other university-level careers. This means organizing them, giving them a refresher course and giving them an examination just as we are going to do with those who will join this detachment. This is a must.

These young servicemen, these high school graduates and midlevel technicians who have served in the armed forces, could become an extraordinary source of human material for the universities but an examination is necessary. Otherwise, having been away from systematic studies and from classrooms for 2 or 3 years, we will have the problem that they will not be sufficiently prepared. They will indeed have more interest in and more willingness for studies but less background. The results of this could be an increase of academic dropouts and this is why we are greatly interested in this experiment with former servicemen. They will go through a 4-month course and we hope that in the future the course will last at least 6 months.

We are greatly interested in the academic performance of these youths because of their interest, their will and their discipline. We want to see how they behave throughout their studies and what the results will be of the course which they are currently going through and all the courses that they will have to go through afterwards.

We hope that the results will be good. I was saying that 6-month courses would be better so that they could serve in the armed forces for, let us say, 2 and 1/2 years and spend the last 6 months going through a refresher course and getting ready for the university.

Therefore, these experiments should enable us to find out what the best methods are for selecting the youths who will be admitted to the university and for complying with the principle that university students must be revolutionary, the most revolutionary of all, [applause] and that they must fulfill the academic and moral requirements demanded from every university student.

Perhaps we should not leave this in the hands of the famous computer. Perhaps the computer. should be just an aid to be used to draw upon the basis of records. If there are 100 vacancies and 200 candidates with the same political and moral qualities, the computer should tell us who the 80 most suitable ones are. However, the evaluation should be made by the students, by the youth.

The machine does not evaluate, the computer must decide among those already evaluated. Even though currently there is evaluation we believe that the experiment with the medical detachment is extraordinary because the first evaluation was made by the class itself, their own comrades made the first evaluation. Later came other analyses and other evaluations.

How could we have done this without the efforts of the FEEM and the UJC. I recall with gratitude and appreciation the ease with which seemingly difficult tasks are carried out when placed in the hands of the youth, the FEEM [applause] and the FEU.

I recall with gratitude how the minute we talked to the UJC and the FEEM they immediately undertook the task of creating the medical sciences detachment. And they did a high quality job. Of course, with the cooperation of everyone, with the educational and public health organizations. But they did do a high quality job. I was also recalling those hard times when it was necessary to create the pedagogical detachment, the effort the UJC and the FEEM made, and how many of the cadres of the FEEM and the UJC joined the pedagogical detachment to set the example. There is no task or problem set before our UJC and our mass student organizations that they fail to solve right away and well. [applause]

That is why we dare do difficult things. We dare set high goals. Once the idea of the detachment was worked out, we asked ourselves: What do we do with the current medical students? The current medical students are going to be the future doctors in the next 6 years. The task was put to the UJC and the FEU: What to do? And the Mario Munoz movement, the Mario Munoz student advance group was created. This is another idea. I can't tell anymore whether this is a granddaughter or great granddaughter [laughter] of the second congress. Because this idea came after the other one. What to do? They immediately set out to work, worked out the ideas, the implementation, and practically 100 percent of the current medical students pledged to aspire to become members of the Mario Munoz advance group. And this has produced a spirit of emulation among the current students which is very important. It has also helped us uncover some of the difficulties we had, including some with the textbooks. All of this was part of the great effort being made around this idea, a very serious effort. Concepts, programs, etc., were reviewed. But the Mario Munoz advance group was born.

I feel that this teaches us how many more and better things we can still do in many fields where we might think we have reason to feel very satisfied. That is why I have gone into this at length in the hopes that the UJC will continue to work and coming up with these ideas. I believe that if the country has reaped great benefits from the pedagogical detachment, it will reap extraordinary benefits from the medical sciences detachment. The country can expect a great deal from this in the future, from the effort and resources our country invests in our higher education centers. I am certain that these ideas will be taken forward and applied to the degree that young people adopt them.

And of course, we cannot underestimate the importance of the activity displayed by the UJC among our students.

Another very important field that the UJC has worked on is the field of culture. This is reflected in some figures analyzed at this congress and included in the report. For example, there is the fact that more than half of the students in elementary and intermediate schools take part in the amateur groups. It is demonstrated by the fact that there are more than 100,000 amateur groups among elementary, intermediate and university students, with more than 1 million participants. That really opens extraordinary vistas and shows real promise in the field of culture. And I ask myself: How many other countries have reached these levels? And how much higher can we go? We know that there are weaknesses and deficiencies, but it is an effort of considerable magnitude in behalf of the cultural development of our people. The effort made in the field of culture is notable among the young on the part of the Saiz brothers brigade, the Raul Gomez Garcia brigade and the New Poetry movement. That is, thousands of young

writers, intellectuals are being pushed, paid attention to and helped. They are being helped and encouraged and, in addition, helping considerably in their education. And we believe all of this is of great importance for the future of our country, the development of our intellect and culture, the development of a solid revolutionary intellect. One that is immune to the virus of diversionism, immune to the ideological trash of capitalist society. [applause]

We aspire to have intellectual workers and when I say intellectual workers I am not referring exclusively to writers, artists, painters. No, I am referring to all intellectual workers. I am referring to the engineers, doctors, architects, professors and teachers. We aspire to have a first class intellectual revolutionary force. That is why I value the efforts being made by the UJC with the students, the preuniversity students, and with the intellectuals. I place special value on the contributions being made [by the UJC] in the field of culture. And I believe that if we are to become a medical power, we can also become a cultural power. [applause] And in that manner, we may successively become a power in many other things. It depends on the methods we apply and the concern we give. It also depends on the application of the principle of worthiness which I mentioned 20 years ago, so that in our country the worthiness of man, his humanity, intellect and revolutionary conditions should prosper over all other things. As was done for the detachment, for example, there was not one single violation of the rule. In the principles for selection, there was not one single student picked at random, because of family ties, or by kinship. Not one single exception [was made]. And of course, there are dramatic cases: students with great calling and long held desires. We know of cases where they missed by fractions of points; especially in the cases of some female students. But since they had higher grades than the males, some -- since if we were to select strictly by record -- 67 percent were women and 33 percent were men.

And we were saying, following this path, apart from the obvious difficulties, the result is going to be that the female medical students are not even going to have boyfriends. [laughter] Some 33 versus 67 [percent]. And although I did not want to suggest it, I confess that I like the idea of medical student couples. But not early, [laughter] no, when they go out to complete their internationalist missions. [applause] That is why it was necessary to establish a quota. At least a quota of 45 percent men and 55 percent women. But in any of those traumatic cases, there is always a recourse. A young woman for example, can become a midlevel medical technician and after 2 years at the working level, gain entry. There is a way. Just as for the men, there is a way through [military] service. Because it may be that they are qualified for another career and they were not selected for medicine. But if they want to study medicine, they go into the service and later they have opportunities to study medicine. There are ways for those traumatic cases but they are also based on worthiness, and exclusively on the worthiness and willingness of the students.

I believe in the consequent application of these principles, which are genuine Marxist-Leninist principles, because Marxism-Leninism must continue to be developed in everyday living in the revolutionary sense. And we will find out if there is a revolution which can take a step backward when the principles of Marxism-Leninism are strictly applied. [applause] And if they are applied creatively, and above all if the principles of applying the principles is applied. [applause] Because problems come up later when the principles are not correctly applied. Problems which are thoroughly exploited by the enemies of socialism and are thoroughly exploited by the capitalists in order to give oxygen to their decrepit, inhuman, and prehistoric systems.

But that part belongs to us, the revolutionaries. Because it is easy to make the mistake. And many times mistakes are made. And the error is due to lack of serious, penetrating and collective analysis.

That is also one of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism, the implementation of truly democratic principles and the intransigent struggle against any indication of privilege, corruption, etc, etc, etc. I think this should be the number one task for us Cuban

revolutionaries, very especially the youth, in whom we, reasonably, have placed so many hopes. These hopes are strengthened after one has the privilege of witnessing a congress like this one. [applause]

There is much to meditate about all this. We here are in the very jaws of imperialism, which keeps its mouth open all the time. It reminds one of the mouth of a tiger, teeth and all, or the mouth of a shark. For a period now of almost, or rather, for over, 23 years of revolution, [applause] we have been in the mouth of the monster. And the monster tries and continues to try to create us problems and difficulties, to take its blockade to extremes, etc. For how long? Nobody knows. But we expect to resist the monster in any of its variants. If it tries to devour us, we must try to cause it the worst of indigestion; [applause] for instance, if the monster manages to create for us more difficulties in the economic area, whatever they are. Whatever they are, we are determined to continue confronting the monster, to win any battle in any field and to overcome any difficulty, regardless of how unimaginable. For instance, if they imposed on us a total naval blockade, to cite an example, or if they imposed some other villainy on us, we are sure that we will resist with you in the vanguard, with our youth. [applause] [audience chants slogan]

The UJC also works and takes great pains over the area of recreation for youths. We cannot say we have advanced much, but there already are 19 circles and 6,000 youth clubs. We think this is a very good initiative that is worth developing and which deserves support: the initiative of popular camping. We think this is something really revolutionary, due to the country's natural resources. Are we perhaps going to wait until we have a skyscraper beside every mountain before taking a vacation? When could the youths spend their vacations, get in touch with nature, spend happy days? Besides, it all depends on the concept. Come to think of it, the unhappiest place in which to spend a vacation is a skyscraper. We have huge natural resources and beauties. We don't have resources to begin building and building when we still have a lot of problems, when we have not yet resolved the desperate and anguishing housing problem of many families. It is impossible to wait until we have a hotel in Varadero or in some other beach, or beside some dam. Why, when with very modest resources suitable conditions are created for rest, for vacation and for contact with nature. This is how the popular camping plan came about. It began developing and I think it would have developed more had it not been for the epidemic. If we have reached only 60,000, those 60,000 were reached during weekends, because the plan had to be suspended during the epidemic, precisely at the best time, in July and August. Otherwise, the figure would have exceeded 100,000 or 120,000 at least.

This is another task that the UJC has approached with great seriousness. It selected the places and mobilized cooperation and aid to provide suitable conditions when many people were not even thinking about this, when it was not known how youths would react. They began quietly, approaching some of these clubs, and some students and committees. Now the situation is such that the demand is higher than the offer. It began somewhat experimentally to see what the results would be like and apparently they are very promising.

We wanted to do this on the basis of cost. This was not a commercial venture. We do not want a single cent of profit, only the costs. Fares and other expenses were estimated in order to collect the money that would cover the costs. The costs are not yet being covered. The truth must be said. The specialists, particularly the companero heading this activity, feel that it will still be some time before the costs are covered, due to the nonutilization of all the resources. Thus we have, for instance, that some 60,000 people did not visit these places in July and August. We must try to develop these plans on the basis of covering the costs. Of course, there were groups of people who liked camping and the like, but they did not have a single tent. They did not have transportation. Resources have been gradually provided to them, such as transportation, buses and other vehicles. Tents also. They already have thousands of tents, hammocks, nylon ropes, etc. etc. The idea is that food is taken from the home and some things are sold there too. The plan is advancing and it is already extending to other provinces.

Every province will have at least a base by next summer, a base for 600. Then there will be capacity for some 20,000 people, capacity for 20,000 people at a given time.

Havana has few woods and not many mountains. In spite of this, Havana is preparing four bases. Pinar del Rio, however, its natural surroundings, have become the recreation center for the city of Havana due to its large number of mountains, woods, dams, rivers and so forth. By this summer there will already be capacity for 20,000 people at a given moment. Therefore, it is probable that this summer some 10,000 people will pass through the mountains, rivers and dams and will walk and get in touch with nature. Most of them will be young, but nobody is excluded. The children, the mothers-in-law, the grandmothers, everybody can go. I have been told of cases in which the entire family has gone, including the grandmother and the grandchildren. And they have had an excellent time. Very seriously, this is why I predict the success of this plan. I predict it because it is in the hands of our UJC. [applause]

What I would like to know is if some 100,000 persons pass through Varadero a week. It would be good to have this information, and also how many pass through Santa Monia del Mar. I am talking about those who stay for 1 week, several days. We must analyze the costs to the country of one thing and the other. Also, this activity serves to train us. All this is even part of our adaptation to difficult conditions -- we could say, of our preparation for any difficult circumstance.

We must continue developing activities of this kind. I have already mentioned several fields in which the role of the UJC is insufficient. Let us talk of other fields; defense. Even before the organization in Giron, youth played an important role when they joined the militia, when they became artillerymen, when they participated in operations against bandits and others. Youth has already played an outstanding role.

It is youth which supplies our revolutionary armed forces and our Interior Ministry with most of our members and combatants. These institutions for national defense and for the defense of our revolution are made up of youth. Our youth organizations have played an outstanding role in our armed forces and our Interior Ministry.

These youth organizations play a basic, irreplaceable role. They play a basic role in our institutions, in the political and ideological training of the youth who join the armed forces. Here we have an activity vital to the people and society, so they can understand the extraordinary contribution of the communist youth. This can be seen here in this congress because of the high number of fighters of the revolutionary armed forces and the Interior Ministry who participated in it. Now, is the role of the UJC limited to this? No. Far from it. We have something as vital and fundamental as production and services. Today, according to the data, a third of the working force in our country are youths. In this field youth can offer its most universal contribution and has a permanent place. Not in vain did Companero Veiga express with enthusiasm the meaning of the UJC in the labor movement -- just as Companero Armando Acosto and Pepe Ramirez said. I imagine that Companera Vilma [Espin] used similar terms when she spoke today on the role of the UJC within her organization and in other women's organizations.

Their great value is reflected in the labor sector, in the large number of labor union members who are communist youths. It is in this area that the task of the UJC can be and is visible to an extraordinary degree.

New initiatives have emerged in recent years. One example are the shock works. They are relatively new. They have flourished and hold promise. This was discussed in the congress. There are thousands of youths involved in this movement of shock works. I understand that there are already 29 of them, and they are the most important, the most fundamental and the most difficult.

I remember when we were building the Artemisa's cement factory and when the Cienfuegos cement plant was built. The contribution of youth -- I spoke with them more than once, they were brigades of youths who worked 14 and 15 hours a day. After completing the

day's work they committed themselves to do additional tasks. These were not simple or easy tasks; these were tasks requiring great efforts during the day, night or early morning hours. I remember their great contribution to the completion of these projects.

Naturally, the construction organizations want youth to declare their projects as crash projects. We already know what this means.

The new initiative, called youth economic initiatives, emerged at this congress. Its contribution to the economy has been estimated at 64 million pesos. Congress considered the correct idea of continuing this movement.

Indeed, as you will recall, the people of Santiago pledged to contribute 30 million to mark the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks -- 30 for 30 [words indistinct] [applause], apparently 1 million for each year of the anniversary. They said this with great certainty. After seeing that they did win a number of trophies [crowd shouts: All! Castro laughs], we have no right to doubt that they will meet this goal. [applause]

There you have an important contribution to organization and production. To this must be added another initiative that I consider to be of greatest value, an initiative that has been underway for several years and that has increasing prospects: the technical youth brigades.

We have visited their exhibits and we are familiar with the economic value of their contributions, of the innovations that they have developed. We know that the movement already has 178,000 members and we hope that it will increase, because a limit of 30 [apparently years of age] had been set, but then, when they were most expert -- as was the case with the Pioneers, who as they became more adept in handling the instruments and were more in control of their activities, were taken away and transferred to the FEEM [Federation of Middle School Students]. In the past congress, it was decided, quite rightly, to keep them up to the 9th grade.

The same thing was happening to the technical youth brigades. They got to be 30 years old and had to leave. They were no longer members of the brigade, precisely when they were in a position to make the greatest contribution. Therefore, we negotiated with the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, and they were in agreement because there is no conflict of any kind between the worker who is a member of the technical brigade and the innovators, no conflict at all. However, to give this movement a better opportunity to take better advantage of the just fruits of the effort that it makes with these youths, it was decided to raise the age limit to 35 years.

Since there are an increasing number of graduates from the technical schools, this is logical. It suffices to recall, as was explained here, that between the second and the fourth congresses, the number of technical school students has increased sixfold and the number of university students has increased 3.7 times. Of course, a greater number were trained to become members of the technical brigades and it would not be surprising if in the future this movement were to include some 300,000 youths. This is an aspiration, not a goal. A goal would be an aspiration converted into an objective. In this case, it is an aspiration that has not yet become a goal. It was mentioned for 1985. It might be in 1987, but I believe that if this movement is given attention and encouragement....We do not know the extent of possibilities of this movement and how much it could help the country in a difficult situation, let us say, in a situation of total blockade. There would be all that intelligence innovating and seeking solutions to problems.

This has already been demonstrated in other countries, for example when one looks at what the Soviets did during the Second World War, at how they managed to transfer entire factories in months, practically in weeks, far into the rearguard and put them into productiion in the midst of war and when one considers how they reconstructed the country and the time in which they did so. When the imperialists thought that they

would take 20 years to reconstruct a factory from the conditions in which it had been left, they did it in 1 year, 1 and 1/2 years, or 2 years. When one looks at these achievements, one realizes that if the people are educated, qualified, technically skilled, trained, when the decisive hours come, there is no miracle that socialism cannot accomplish.

The transfer of the factories during the war has no precedent and the effort with which the Soviets reconstructed the economy after the war is unprecedented. They had men, socialist men, who were knowledgeable and who were skilled technically.

I remember the early times of the revolution, the things that were done by our technicians and by our workers when the blockade was imposed, when it was not possible to obtain a single spare part for many machines. I remember how our workers managed to keep the textile factories and industries operating for years without receiving a single spare part. I can imagine what it would be like now, with the level of technical ability of our youth, with their level of educaton, with their technical brigades. I can imagine what they could do in a difficult situation.

However, we must not think only of special circumstances, but of the great extent that they could help the economy under normal circumstances. It is necessary to recognize that the technical youth brigades are a genuine creation of Cuba's UJC. [applause]

Communist youths are struggling to combat waste, squandering, inefficiency. They are struggling to increase production and productivity. We are aware of the important job that is being done by the youth machete wielders and the youths of the youth labor army, the equipment operators and those who operate the combines and we know from the companeros who have contact with them how much of an effort they made last year, for example, in wiping out rust when over 30,000 caballerias of cane were planted. We know of the effort made by the youths in construction, of their contribution, of the contribution of the communist youths to production and services, which is a vital, basic task for the country.

Is there any task more important than this one? We could say that there is one that is more important than all others and it is the activity of the organization in the formation of a communist conscience in our youths. [applause]

This is vital, vital. It is indeed. No one can do more than the UJC in this area. They receive the individuals practically from preschool age and take care of them until they join the party. The party will receive, to a great extent, that which the UJC has been able to accomplish. In the attitude of the youth with regard to his studies, his duties, and all his obligations -- whether in the school, in his military unit, in the factory, in a service center, in a school as a teacher, or as a doctor, as a nurse, a medical technician in a hospital -- in the attitude of the youth with regard to his obligations, the organization plays a basic and decisive role.

A truly communist conscience is formed in that practice, in that daily struggle.

A change is noticeable. It is true that one can already speak of new attitudes which are the fruit of the work during these years, of our socialist institutions, of our schools of study and work, of the work of the Pioneer Organizations, of our revolutionary teachers, of our revolutionary schools, of our mass youth organizations and the UJC. This is already perceived.

This work with the conscience of the youth is also seen now in the interest with which the organization has kept the banners of volunteer work aloft. That is essential. It is essential because the realities of the construction of socialism forces us to use certain formulas and methods which are not communist but socialist. You know well the differences between socialism and communism. There are two formulas: to each according to his capacity or to each according to his need; to each according to his work or to each according to his need. In socialism, each one is supposed to contribute according to his need and receives according to his work. In communism, each one contributes according to his capacity and receives according to his need.

We, in some idealistic moments, wanted to really skip stages but we had the opportunity to see the consequences and we had the honesty of understanding and rectifying this. It is clear. It is also clear that the communist formula is superior. It is clear that Marx, Engels and Lenin dreamed of the communist society. It is clear that socialism still fell in the framework of the two narrow horizons of bourgeois law in the distribution. Of course, if there are two stevedores in the dock and I am very strong and can carry ten times more sacks than the other and let us suppose that the other can carry half, then the poor man receives half of what I earned. However, it is not his fault that he is not a man who can carry 200 sacks instead of 100 sacks. That distribution, the socialist distribution is not just or it is not totally just. We aspire to communism.

Logical linking is a socialist formula. Those who are more capable and who are stronger, and many times the one who has more resistance to pain, can earn more. But there is always a component of inequality in men. Some have more facility for one thing, more ability, more physical strength, more resistance than others. We have to resort to material incentives. It is a need that moving from capitalism to communism imposes on us -- that is, that is imposed by the socialist stage.

I can never forget the great concern that Che had for all these things; his great vocation and dedication for all this; how he was an example in volunteer work. He would go to an industrial complex or to cut sugarcane or to lay bricks or to push a wheelbarrow on the docks, because he preached through example. He had great concern about all these things.

However, we have had to adopt specific measures, because need and reality impose them on us. They help develop the economy, and the development of the economy increases resources, increases the possibilities of development of society and increases the wealth of the society. If there is no wealth, there will be few things to distribute. This is a reality that the revolution, in rectifying the errors of idealism, courageously tackled by taking the pertinent measures. But they produce contradictions. We must keep socialist formulas from compromising our ambitions, aspirations, our communist dreams. We must prevent and avoid ideological neglect and keep lack of understanding of these truths from jeopardizing the goal of creating a communist man.

If man works more merely to earn more, this is a positive attitude in the sense that it helps and produces more, but it is not a communist attitude. If he does more because he is going to receive a material incentive, this could be useful because it can increase the distribution, the wealth and development but he is not forming a communist conscience.

Reality imposes on society its rules and formulas. However, the party and the UJC must take the conscience to man. I state that being communist is not going to depend only on unlimited wealth for distribution during great surpluses. I do not know what surplus there will be in a world whose population is multiplying like guinea pigs.

Communism cannot solely be based on the abundance of wealth. No one can expect that. In my view, the development of communist society is something in which the growth of the wealth and the material base must be paired with consciousness, because it could occur that the wealth might grow but without consciousness. This could occur.

It is important that the youth meditate about this. I am sure that they have meditated and I am sure that they have asked themselves this, because I myself have meditated on this and I have asked myself this many times. I am convinced that it is not only wealth or the development of the material base that will create consciousness, far from it.

There are countries with much more wealth than us. There are some. I do not want to make any kind of comparison. It is not correct but there are experiences of revolutionary countries where wealth advanced more than consciousness. And afterwards there came problems of counterrevolution and such things.

There can be much consciousness perhaps without much wealth. It is bad for us to set ourselves as the example, to give our country as the example.

Nevertheless, I am convinced that, within the limitations of our natural wealth and our relative material development, our country has developed much consciousness, much consciousness. And an example of this consciousness is the internationalist activities of our people.

It is important for us to understand all of these things. If we do not understand them we will become weaker. And an internationalist consciousness implies renouncing chauvinism and fighting national selfishness, because national selfishness has nothing of Marxism, Leninism or communism.

It is true that on some occasions we have had to build a road in another country while needing a road here -- even an airport, while needing an airport here. We have Ciego de Avila and Sancti Spiritus which do not have airports, and we have helped to build airports in other countries. Yes, we do make efforts to help other countries, and there might be some who are saying: If we need things here, then why are we helping others? This is not a demonstration of revolutionary feelings. This is a demonstration of national selfishness.

In the first place, internationalism is also a condition of consciousness that implies, yes, implies doing without certain things to help others who need them much more; others who are much poorer. The poor persons who gives some of what he has is worthy of praise. And although we are an underdeveloped country, we are giving some of what we have.

Internationalism. If the world does not develop a spirit of international collaboration the world's future will be a great disaster. We have talked about this before, on another occasion, when we were talking about the medical detachments and about the situation in Ethiopia, where there were 35 million inhabitants and 125 doctors. Ethiopia had less doctors, I believe, than Isla de Pinos. I don't know exactly how many doctors Isla de Pinos has, but I know that there are municipalities in Cuba that have 125 doctors. There were less doctors in Ethiopia, which has 35 million inhabitants, than in some Cuban municipalities.

What if we were not capable of asking the doctors to make a little more effort, to send 10 doctors to Ethiopia, or for such and such a province to send 20, and another likewise and so on. Any one of our provinces has many more doctors than Ethiopia; several times over the amount that Ethiopia has.

We are in a bad situation. That is why we are asking for an effort so that we can fulfill these basic duties. And we do have needs. Sometimes we do things that should be done here. But these are things that are no longer essential to us. After a country has already built 20,000 km of roads and highways it is not all that serious for it not to build 300 km of roads and highways -- to instead build 200 or 300 km in a country that does not even have 1 km, or very few kilometers, of roads.

All of this is relative. And there is some contribution of materials and technicians. Not everything that our country does abroad is a contribution. We contribute this aid to the poorer countries, but those countries that have more economic resources than ours pay us for the productive services we render. Work abroad is also one of the country's resources.

It is necessary to have this internationalist spirit. Sometimes, for example, people say: A building has collapsed. For any of several reasons, like the building close to the Capitolio that collapsed. A thorough investigation of several factors was made: The age of the building; clandestine, incorrect construction; too much weight, too much furniture on the top floors; all of these caused the building to collapse. And some people were asking why we are exporting cement when a building has collapsed. This is a simplistic analysis. We have to be aware of all the factors.

This shows that they do not understand that the country is exporting because it unfortunately has no alternative but to export. If only we could use all the cement we produce for construction here. But we have to export, because the country also has to import many things. Everything. Beginning with medicines. We have to import raw materials for the industries, for raising fowl, hogs, for the dairy industry, for all of them.

We have to import many things and to import, one has to export. It would be much better if we could use all our cement for construction purposes, but the problem is that one needs more than just cement to build: One needs steel, lumber, glass, tubes, cables, dozens of things, and they must be purchased. What often limits the extent of our construction is not cement, but the lack of lumber or some other building material. This is unfortunate.

This has two aspects, however. In this example we do not have a lack of internationalist spirit, but a lack of knowledge, in other words, ignorance. But on other occasions it is a lack of internationalist spirit. And since we have to defend internationalist spirit as a principle, then I feel that to be internationalist one has to give some of what one has. And we have to be willing to give. Furthermore, we also have to be willing to deprive ourselves of something to be able to do this.

Logically, we would prefer to have even more doctors working in the hospitals. Some of our doctors are rendering internationalist services. But we are not sitting with our arms crossed. At the same time we are forming legions of new and good doctors. So I am right in saying that the internationalist principle defends itself.

Now, let's take a look at the other side of the coin. What would have been the fate of of our fatherland and our revolution without internationalism? [applause] What have we done for others in comparison with what others have done for us? That is the reason for our watchword of paying mankind our debt, beginning with the arms we have used to defend ourselves. What is the price of all that? There is also the economic cooperation we have received. I don't like to use this argument too much, because this is not communist reasoning. It may be a logical and dialectical argument, but it is not communist. However, it helps to make noninternationalists understand the situation better. This is not an argument for internationalists. The internationalist way of thinking is: We have to help others even if no one helps us. [applause] This is simply a moral, a revolutionary and an ideological duty; a duty that results from principles, from awareness.

This means contributing to mankind even if mankind has not contributed to us. This is internationalism. We must create this internationalistic awareness. Much has been done in this regard in our country. I think that there are many examples. I have said that it is not wealth that creates awarenes. Awareness must be developed by the party, by the UJC. It must be developed by the revolution. I have said that our modest country has developed sufficient internationalistic awareness.

We are still egocentric. We have not reached a perfect internationalist awareness. There is, however, much more egoism in the world that there is here. I think that we are increasingly developing an internationalist awareness. There are examples of this. When we called for teachers for Nicaragua, 29,500 teachers responded to the call. This was for a difficult job -- to teach in the most adverse conditions.

Yesterday, the companera delegate brought us an album representing more than twenty albums with the signatures of 92,000 teachers who were willing to take the place of (Francisco de la Concepcion), Pedro Pablo Rivera, Barbaro Rodriguez or Aguedo Morales who were murdered while fulfilling their obligations as teachers in Nicaragua. [applause] Is this not internationalist awareness? Can there be any doubt? I don't doubt that these 92,000 teachers are prepared to fulfill their commitment. It is great to be able to say that our revolution, after 20 some years, has 92,000 teachers prepared to

to fulfill an internationalist mission. This is extraordinary, [applause] admirable, incredible. Why? Because, before the revolution, what would have been the use of asking how many teachers were prepared to teach in the conditions that are present in Nicaragua when we did not have teachers to be sent to Guinea? We did not have teachers to be sent to Baracoa, to Guantanamo. We did not have teachers for our rural areas. We did not have teachers.

What Latin American country, with a larger population, has 92,000 teachers prepared to do this? How did this come about? Was it by chance? No. It was the revolution that created this awareness. It was the party. It was the UJC. Examples created this awareness. This awareness was not created by wealth, of course. It was created by political, ideological and revolutionary work.

It is not necessary to be richer than the United States to have an internationalist awareness. This means that awareness is something that must be formed -- communist and internationalist awareness, which is, it was said here by (Landi), I believe, quoting Che, the highest level of communist awareness, I mean, the highest level of the human race -- (Landi) said: The highest level of communist awareness, and this is true. He who is internationalist is an irrevocable communist. A person can be internationalist only if that person is communist. We could go as far as saying that it it not possible to be a communist without being internationalist. This is the importance of the formation of awareness. This is why voluntary work by the youth is important, the examples and the conduct that Che left for us as an invaluable treasure. [applause]

This spirit has impregnated the voluntary work that you have done, and above all, it has pervaded the economic initiatives of the youth. We ask the youth to keep this up, as we also ask this of our workers. However, above all, we ask this of our young workers.

The issue of the spirit of profit-seeking was discussed here. I think that is very important. There was discussion of the profit-seeking spirit of professionals. Some very eloquent examples were noted, as in the case of that engineer, or architect or something who was educated by the revolution, as we have seen in some advertisements in OPINA. [apparently a Cuban publication] OPINA is a magnificent little book for noting many distortions and many irregularities.

If you do not believe this, make a telephone call some day. One day, by coincidence, I happened to be at hand in an office that received telephone calls from people believing that a car was for sale. It was a used car, I believe it was a 1958 Chevrolet. The newspaper had made a mistake and printed that number and all kinds of people called there. All kinds of lumpen, gentlemen. To tell the truth, even decent people called, but then said no. One person would say: What? 10,000 pesos? No, I thought it was worth 400. No, I cannot make it. You have 10,000 pesos? Yes. Where do you work? It was very interesting. There was no way to find out where he got the 10,000 pesos. It was a real mystery. Well, that was simply an anecdote.

Another will say: I make house plans. A citizen from the municipality will go to request a plan. This urbanizer or drafter of plans charges 800 or 900 or 1,000 pesos to draft a plan. This was mentioned here with every justification. This is robbery on the part of a technician trained by the revolution, of a person who is working.

I think this is prostitution of the idea of free contracts. It is prostitution of the freedom to contract. [applause]

There have been prostitutions of this kind with regard to several revolutionary initiatives, regarding various things, various measures that have been adopted to meet one need or another, or in an effort to improve services or to free manpower. Immediately, petty and selfish spirits took the opportunity to distort things, because

a number of things have been distorted here, with the cooperation of many people, because for these things to take place, there has been irresponsibility on the part of administrators who have violated the provisions regarding certain contracts. There are groups of workers who earned thousands of pesos to do in alleged extra, free time the work that they should have done during working hours. Such cases are repugnant. And the administrator who earns thousands of pesos in giving out any kind of contract in which a certain group of technicians or skilled workers earns thousands of pesos is simply a corruptive and corrupt person. [applause]

There have even been cases of communists who have been involved in those problems. What are we coming to? On the one hand they are building conscience and on the other destroying it.

Well, there are others who say that when I go to the market -- and the matter of the market comes up, too -- they charge me 50 pesos for a plain old sandal. [laughter] This is true. But these are chains of things that take place, because if good ideas generate good ideas, bad things, on the other hand, generate bad things. It is clear that the technician who works for the state, that is, who has opportunities, should not have the right to do such things. That is not the socialist way of resolving problems. The socialist way would be to form cabinets or groups or architects for the people's power. When the worker wants to fix his house and has to pay for the materials and pay for everything else, and is required to present a plan -- it is logical that he should be asked to present a plan, so that he does not go about doing clandestine construction that later causes the building to fall down -- there should be a socialist state service in which the architect would earn the same thing as an architect who is in Moa, or in Santiago, or who is building a school in the countryside, or who is on an internationalist mission, not 10 times more than they do. [applause]

It is necessary to find socialist formulas for solving problems instead of capitalist formulas. While we are unaware, they begin to corrupt and contaminate us, as (Landi) said in yesterday's session. These are things that contaminate us and that contaminate our consciences. Virtue has to be cultivated; vice grows spontaneously like weeds. We must keep in mind that we cannot on the one hand cultivate virtues and on the other create culture mediums for vice.

For all these things, we must have socialist rather than capitalist formulas. That is a fact. We cannot lose sight of this. I think that we are not going to allow this. Let the person who graduates by way of the revolution live in the manner in which he was taught. He has not contracted any particular debt, but the rules for the graduates of the revolution have to be different. Doctors gave up private consultations a very long time ago. There are many eminent doctors here who could be earning 10,000 pesos in a capitalist state and instead they earn a modest socialist salary here, working for our people. Those are indeed examples. [applause]

I believe that Tony was referring in part to that in yesterday's speech when he spoke about ideological problems, about the need for the strength of our youth so that they will not allow themselves to be influenced by bourgeois ideology. Of course, it is already known that in capitalist countries, eminent persons earn huge sums. That is why revolutionary conscience, communist conscience, internationalist conscience is required to work for one's people at a much lower salary, in much more modest and more harsh conditions. That is the kind of technician, of revolutionary, of communist that we want to form. [applause]

We are not going to compete with Yankee imperialism on the basis of money; with the capitalists, who have accumulated enormous wealth by exploiting the people and exploiting the workers. They stole the best brains everywhere to develop technology and to achieve technologies of which other countries are deprived.

Yes, they have money. But we have something that is more powerful than money and that is called consciousness. [applause] That is why the communist is more powerful an

the capitalist, because the communist does not sell himself for any amount of money. The communist has consciousness. The capitalist has money, but he has nothing else. There is no fatherland for him. His fatherland is wherever he earns more. Capitalism, by nature, is stateless. The capitalist goes wherever he earns more. The communist is essentially internationalist, but he is also patriotic. He fulfills his internationalist duty anywhere and he fulfills his communist duty to his own people. That is the man that we have to shape. The young people have to shape this man. They have the opportunity to create that man and that consciousness.

That is why what was said about this, about profit, was quite correct. It did not have to do with professionals exclusively, because another of the initiatives around which speculative and profit activities were created were the peasant markets. It is a capitalist formula, because that formula is always capitalist. It takes into account the fact that there are many individual agriculturalists, that there were some shady dealings seeking the chance for some production on the side, which the state, the industrial agricultural enterprises, cannot yet resolve; or the chance to take a little more merchandise to the market, that which was later smuggled or consumed, or to achieve a little more effort by those individual peasants. That is why the peasant market was established. Well, a plague of middlemen began to arise around this. It was a plague of middlemen who did not produce anything. They purchased and hoarded. There was a man who had 50,000 plantains. There were 50,000 plantains in a militant's warehouse. It is a curious thing, how they corrupt the militants; 50,000 plantains. How much money did that man earn in a few days selling a plantain at 80 cents? Those are the ones who later want to buy even the Karl Marx Theater. [laughter] And if they can't buy the theater, then they try to buy the theater's administrator. [laughter]

There is a free peasant market. It is a concession, due to specific needs. We will have to resolve this. When we discuss this problem with the peasants we will see what measure will be taken, because in 1 year they earned 200 million pesos and paid 400 in taxes. I think that in that year, at least 100 million should have been collected. Since they sell at a high price and earn more than if they sold to the storage centers, sometimes taking the products that are from the storage centers, it would be very good if this money were used for hospitals, schools, to help the Pioneers, for vacation plans, for all of that. [applause]

There are many beautiful things that can be done with that money; at least half should be for the people, the same people who are paying them. Let it serve the people with vacation plans, camping, a Pioneers' palace. Many beautiful and good things can be done with that money. That is much better than being bourgeois. That is much better than being wealthy. That is much better than being corruptors.

We agree that a free market can continue, but serious taxes must be collected, for it is curious how this individual also buys eggs at 6 or 7 cents; well actually, eggs are more expensive now, 9 or 10 cents. If there were no state production of eggs, that individual... [Castro leaves sentence unfinished] In its farms the state has to produce billions of eggs, so that there will be enough. The state produces almost 100 percent of the milk consumed by the children in this country, by the families, the elderly and the sick. It produces almost 100 percent, or literally 100 percent, of the poultry meat that is distributed in hospitals and schools and among the population in the restaurants. The state produces it. Of course, we do not have resources. We could produce twice as much poultry meat. That is easy. We know it by heart, but we also know how many millions of dollars have to be spent in soybeans, corn and other products. And we do not have them. It is very easy and we would produce it with high efficiency. But of course, we do not have the raw materials. If we did, it would be a matter of establishing farms. We know it by heart, and we are one of the countries with the highest efficiency in producing poultry meat and eggs. This has been an extraordinary result of the genetics that the revolution has developed. We have achieved great efficiency in the production of poultry meat and pork. We know this. The requirements, the raw material, are what limit us. Despite this, what the state produces it takes to the hospital, the school and the family home. It takes the milk, the eggs and the meat.

Here, it is not like other places. The imperialists say: No, in such a place the small farms produce so much of a percentage. Here, there is no such percentage. Here 100 percent of the milk is produced by state agriculture, that which is distributed to the people, not counting self-consumption; the same with the eggs and the poultry meat, pork and beef and all of that. This is produced with efficiency. We do not produce more only because we do not have the resources.

Now then, it is impossible for us to produce enough turkey to distribute, throughout the republic, a quota of one turkey a week; I don't know how many would be needed. An individual produces a turkey -- I don't know what they call it abroad -- and he sells it at 100 pesos. He has some things, not because of the state's lack of efficiency in producing them but because of the lack of state resources and the fact that the state sells at very reasonable prices, subsidized many times over. That individual gets medicine at a cheap price. He also buys milk at the current price of 25 pesos. He goes to a hospital and it doesn't cost him anything. He takes a bus and it costs him 5 cents -- although with the money he has, he takes taxis and has a car, or he bribes the men at the bus terminal and who knows what, since with so much money -- you can just imagine. He obtains everything at a reasonable and cheap price and then when he sells a chicken to a worker he sells it at 15 pesos. He sells him a plantain at 80 cents, because there were not any of that type or because a little storm came over and the plantain had to come from Cienfuegos. He sells a clove of garlic for a peso, because we do not have garlic. Those things. Of course, he is not going to sell eggs at 20 cents or milk at 50 cents, because the state is distributing those products without restriction. And who knows how long we can say that we will have to maintain a rationed distribution of these things? Or of some of them. We try to free them of restrictions. It is better to free them than to have the nuisance of rationing. But we would be in a fine mess if we distributed meat on the basis of price here, because the new bourgeois would buy it all and the worker would not be able to buy any. If meat is sold without restriction, as is done in Europe, you set the price at 10 pesos a pound and the problem is over; there is a surplus of meat, there is a surplus. But the problem is that we do not want to touch those prices and yet we want to ensure just distribution. The capitalists solve everything on the basis of prices. Socialism does not solve problems like that. In those circumstances, there could be a shortage of some product at those prices and speculation results.

Very well, correct. The peasant free market is something that is authorized for specific reasons, seeking specific objectives. Now then, I cannot imagine a true communist youth -- not a professional -- I cannot imagine a young communist selling a chicken at 15 pesos in the free market, or a clove of garlic at 1 peso or a plantain at 80 cents, or speculating and bringing plantains -- and who knows how many people he bribed on the way, in order to bring so many plantains -- and to be able to have a whole warehouse full of plantains. Unquestionably, that is a capitalist formula for resolving some needs. I hope that this will not last forever. I hope that with the development of socialist agriculture, the cooperatives, and when those speculative and unproductive small farms disappear, this situation will no longer exist.

And if a free market exists, let it be regulated under such foundations and conditions that the primary income is for the people, even if the peasants can earn a little bit more there. I believe that the development of cooperatives is quite necessary. It will help us to increase productivity. And if there are complaints that no coriander could be found in the market, a solution should be found for that coriander, and even for turkey. However, this new market must be implemented on different bases. Right now we have to bear with this.

I believe that taxes are levied to obtain revenues. Therefore, when they are collected you can say: I am contributing to support a school and not to give a lot of money to this rascal, whom I am making rich. However, if we are going to speak clearly, then let's speak clearly, so that it is understood that we know what is going on, that we are aware of all of this and that we don't like it a bit. This is the reality. But well, we will have to turn it into a center for profit. This is no way to create a

communist or a communist peasant. A plague of middlemen, who earn thousands of pesos in a single month, has appeared. This activity always emerges around the little plaza and this plaza used to be a cultural activity. Prior to this, they had begun to proliferate when we talked to the workers and then everyone wanted to set up a stand at each corner. We said no. The artisans must sell their individual production to the state. The state takes care of marketing it. This is how we implemented this measure, and in time. Otherwise, they would have filled the corners of Havana with stands. People always need something to buy -- a toothpick, a safety pin or one of those... what do they call those things for clothes? That thing to hang sheets; well, unfortunately you always need something. Now, how should we solve this -- through the capitalist way? I feel that the solution for this lies in the local enterprises, under the socialist formula. These products don't have to be planned; they needn't be a result of national planning. The initiative must come from the local people's power. They must decide: I am going to establish a company to make clothespins or hangers because there aren't enough hangers. Instead of this, what is happening is that if a guy discovers that there are no hangers, then he makes them and sells them on street corners at 10 times the normal price of a hanger and he is making 10 times more than a worker makes. He might even leave work to make hangers. This is not good for anyone.

The socialist formula for solving these problems is local enterprises. We do not need capitalist formulas. It was thought that that famous plaza was only for the use of true artisans, for artists doing artistic work. However, the bourgeois and the neobourgeois began to proliferate. They began to buy here, steal over there, to buy leather here and then to make shoes. The famous 50-pesos shoe began to develop; and around it, neocapitalism began to develop, too. This is an example and an experience that is very interesting.

No one has ever thought of opposing the existence of the most holy little plaza, but those who sell there must truly be artists and artisans. If they charge too much, the state would have no recourse but to establish a goods tax and obtain revenues, because charging too much is unreasonable.

When you sell a chicken -- even if it cost you 15 pesos to produce it -- you are making, with a few chickens, more than a worker would in 1 year. This is the truth and that is called stealing. If the chickens were sold to another lumpen -- and this could happen: A lumpen class could be created and lumpen with money would negotiate among themselves and sell to one another at high prices. [Sentence as heard]. [laughter] However, the problem begins when they sell to workers, to a worker. Whatever he made at work he wants to spend, because he wants to celebrate his daughter's birthday. On that day, he buys a turkey at a very high price. But this worker is the one who maintains transportation, who produces textiles, who builds houses, schools and hospitals and who produces sugar cane, sugar, milk and eggs for the people. But he has a modest salary and the other individual earns 10 times more, by doing less than the worker. This is inconsistent with the concept that one might have of socialism and communism. This is the truth.

I am discussing these topics here because I feel that the best place and climate for discussion of these matters is this congress and among the youth. However, these things must cause us concern. [applause]

These are capitalist manifestations that are bourgeois, antisocialist, anticommunist and anti-internationalist and they promote corruption. However, corruption is not only around neocapitalist activities, but around socialist activities as well. They are promoted around activities that are clearly socialist, as a result of lack of control, weaknesses and the need to demand more. This was discovered, for example after an operation that I believe was called crocodile. This involved the problem with people who have to stand in lines and the problem with administrators and employees who used to allow themselves to be bribed; there used to be smart alecks in the lines -- and the curious thing is that since we have made progress in women's equality, there were

smart-aleck males and smart-alack females, [laughter] both kinds, in the lines. They would take all the front places and distribute them among themselves. Thus, no working woman or housewife who was not willing to fight for a place could buy a fan or things of that sort. This is due to a lack of more demands and of control.

Well, they had taken control of the plaza. It is proven that all of the lumpen didn't leave through Mariel, and we still have some. Of course, we knew this. This is not new. There are still lumpen here. [applause] This has been confirmed. [applause] These guys don't work, they form lines, they stand there, really, they live to rob the people. They are thieves, no doubt of it. There is no doubt that they are thieves. Well, that is pure lumpen. We are not going to talk about communist young people here. And I was not talking about communist young people when I referred to the selling of chickens, which is also robbery; another kind of robbery, but robbery.

That kind of thing happens, and they corrupt, corrupt. These individuals corrupt others with gifts, things and money. We must put a stop to that and this is the reason for the activities of the Domestic Trade Ministry and the national revolutionary police. They will not give a break to the crooked middlemen who introduced themselves into the peasant's free market, to those who stand in lines, to the corrupted officials and Administrators or to businessmen of any kind. [applause, shouting of slogans]

I cannot conceive of a communist youth being involved in any of these activities. A law can legalize robbery, can set the price of turkey at 50 pesos or 80 pesos, whatever, or the price of garlic at 1 peso, but no law can dignify immoral conduct. It remains immoral, even if permitted under the law. The communist, the communist youth, must deprive himself of things that the law may permit, simply so that his conduct will be moral, revolutionary and communist.

We do not yet live in a communist society and not all of our citizens observe communist conduct. No, but the communist should have a communist morality and his conduct should be communist. That is why we know that our young people are going to fight against those vices. They will fight against indiscipline, against irresponsibility, against all manifestations of corruption, wherever they may be found. They will fight for quality in production and services. They will fight against fraud, against profit-seeking and even against bad manners, discourtesy, and rudeness, wherever they are found, and they will take up the banner of formal education for the youth and for all of the people.

The young people will fight for higher forms of agricultural production and they will struggle for socialist formulas, for socialist solutions to problems. The information that appears in the summary of the report is encouraging. It says that while peasant young people represent only 10 percent of the peasantry, they represent 20 percent of cooperative members.

I believe that this battle will be won by our peasants' revolutionary spirit. Our peasants must not be confused with those lumpen, those intermediaries that crop up at times. The true peasant must not be confused with the other elements.

We think that the cooperative moment will continue to advance with the aid of the UJC, in support of the effort that is being made by the National Association of Small Farmers, ANAP.

I have spoken of internationalism, of internationalist awareness, but I think that one of the most moving moments of the congress was when the topic of international defense was broached, with greater strength and vigor. The work of our youth was seen here in the formation of this awareness, which was expressed in the effort, for example, of the Ernesto Che Guevara contingent [applause]; of youths who are giving classes in Angola [applause]; who are members of the detachment, the contingent of teachers who are also teaching there; and the Augusto Cesar Sandino contingent [applause], comprising 2,000 teachers who are teaching in harsh, difficult and at times risky conditions in the fraternal country of Nicaragua.

How can we fail to keep these and other facts in mind when we talk of internationalism, when almost 120,000 of our compatriots have carried out internationalist missions within the revolutionary armed forces alone? How can we fail to think of the fact that easily more than 150,000 of our compatriots have carried out internationalist missions in the past few years, not only as fighters, but as doctors, builders, teachers and technicians? I do not have the exact figure here, but between 150,000 and 200,000 of our compatriots have carried out internationalist missions. We feel that this figure is high and that our revolution and our fatherland have a good record in the area of internationalism.

A good part of the UJC's work is reflected in this awareness and this spirit, but the UJC is also the forger of party cadres and members. Another basic, decisive mission of the UJC that has also showed progress in the past few years is reflected in the fact that 92 percent of its members were approved to become party members, and 83 percent of those approved actually became members. I believe that those rates are really encouraging, just as we can be encouraged by the increased UJC participation in the labor sectors, among service workers.

Although it is logical that this cannot be measured as exactly as in the party, because it is logical that the young people must also attend to students, and this work is very important. [sentence as heard] The work with the laborers is highly important, but the work with students cannot be neglected in the slightest.

I am a little concerned about the time. I hope that I do not have much more to go. [applause, shouting of slogans]

I believe that this congress has given us examples. There was something that really led me to think and that I found moving. It was when the delegate, Companero Rene -- I think his surname is Valdes, isn't it Valdes, (Landy)? The companero who is working and training in Czechoslovakia? -- arrived and turned over the 1,000 pesos that he had earned by surpassing his plans, 1,000 pesos that he earned with great effort. He came here and donated them. These are 1,000 pesos. Perhaps with those 1,000 pesos he could have gone to the movie 1,000 times. [applause] 1,000 times. If he did not go to a free market or to the plaza, [laughter] who knows how many things he could have obtained with his money?

However, he came and turned in it. That is the behavior of a communist. [rhythmic applause, shouting of slogans] He would not have done anything illegal. It was absolutely legal for him to use that money. He would not have done anything immoral. It would have been absolutely honest for him to have used that money on himself, because he won it through his work, by surpassing the requirements. It would have been absolutely unobjectionable considering the worthy, honest manner in which he acquired that money. He did not obtain it as profit.

Thus, I compared the attitude of that youth, the attitude of the workers who are making an effort, the two delegates here who have already cut 150,000 arrobas of cane in this harvest, the one who pledged to produce so many thousand meters of cloth as a question of honor. [applause] Those are communist attitudes. Those companeros reflect our young people, because I can say with complete conviction that the companeros of the party and of the party leadership who have participated in this congress feel satisfied -- I could say more -- we feel happy with this congress, [applause] because we have seen its quality, which reflects the essence of our young people. Those who did not believe in our young people had the opportunity to see them in the last battles, in the march of the fighting people and in their mobilization in the face of the imperialist threat -- their strength, their vigor and their fighting spirit.

I think that the congress has been a true reflection of what our young people are like. It has undoubtedly been a magnificent congress, an impressive one, because of the human quality that one felt here in this congress, because of the communist and internationalist spirit that was reflected and felt here in this congress, [applause] because of the fellowship, the human warmth, the purity that was reflected here in this congress, the

sincerity, the honesty, the principles, the training of all those who spoke here -- and if I recall correctly, there were more than 170 of them -- and because of the positions, the proper procedures, the agreements, all of which revealed a unanimous spirit, a unanimous awareness and a universal education.

The speeches by the delegates to the congress were brief, but fruitful and useful. They were all interesting and many of them were moving. The democratic spirit of this congress was noteworthy, as were the spontaneous manner in which the delegates expressed themselves and their freedom to express their viewpoints, which are a source of pride to us all, in view of the many delegations of foreign youths who have come to our country.

I must not fail to mention, if only briefly, the fact that another of the things that emerged from this congress was the initiative related to the donation of organs. This is an important, serious and profound matter. That is why the delegate who is a physician and is profoundly familiar with the issue was the one who spoke of it. He explained the importance of the willingness to donate organs. We are not talking of having a live person donate an organ. No one is being asked to donate an arm, a finger or a kidney. There have been cases among relatives who have given kidneys. We are not talking about that. The doctor himself said that in some of those cases among relatives, the problem has not been solved.

We are referring to something else, but it is something delicate because it involves the sacrosanct thing that is called the human body, the cadaver, along with a mystique and even superstition. It is a matter of donating organs after one dies, when one has absolutely no use for them: a kidney, or an eye, or a piece of bone, or any part of the body that is needed. However, there is a problem in creating that kind of awareness in a culture like this. I believe that we should have the right to decide what to do with ourselves, isn't that right? Why should others manipulate us after we are dead and do whatever they wish? We have the right to donate something of ourselves. It is most legitimate.

We have to create a culture of this kind. Over and above the sorrow involved in death, there is another problem. The people are not rational. This may be quite understandable, very human, very instinctive, but the communist has to fight things that are not rational. The physician delegate said that 1,200 persons have kidney malfunctions yearly and half of them could be saved. However, a kidney is needed. On the other hand, others die in accidents or from other diseases. They have perfectly healthy kidneys that could help other people to live. Moreover, in part, this would mean that a small part of the donor would continue to live. He would continue to live through his kidney, that is, in the other person, just as he who donates an eye will continue to live through his eye in another person. [shouting of slogans]

The doctor said that there are 3,000 sightless eyes awaiting donations, 3,000 sightless eyes awaiting donations, eyes that would be able to see by means of a donation. They cannot see because an eye is not available. He said that there are 3,000 invalids who need a bone or a piece of bone and who do not have it. Well, then, when one looks at this problem, one should not look at it only from the angle of the 1,200 persons who have kidney problems yearly, or the 3,000 with sight problems, or the 3,000 invalids. This cannot be measured quantitatively. The issue is the security that it would give all of the people, the security that it would give the 10 million people in this country, who form a civilized society, to know that if some day their father, brother, child or spouse have an eye problem, it can be solved; there will be the possibility of solving it, whether the problem involves a kidney, a bone or whatever; the security that it would give this country's 10 million citizens to know that there is sufficient awareness, education, culture and civilization to make people do something that costs as little as to donate an eye upon their deaths. That is all. Actually, the worms would eat them otherwise, because we have the custom of burying the worms [as heard] whole.

I don't know how other countries have handled this, but I believe, though I am not sure, that other countries have drafted laws on this issue. Once we had a discussion on this and I said: No, this is a problem that cannot be solved through laws. In our country it should not be solved through laws. It should be solved through awareness; through awareness. Through the work of young people, the mass organizations and others.

All of the delegates have made donations; they have all signed the book. I wanted to sign the book but since I was not a delegate I did not sign it [laughter], but I offer my donation with pleasure. I am not your age, but I still feel healthy. I can donate a few things. [laughter and applause]

Someone, I think it was a specialist, said that 70-year-old people can still donate their kidneys. Parents can do this for their children. No one here is being forced to do anything. This must be a matter of awareness and of the masses. This cannot be done by laws. It would not have any educational sense, no revolutionary sense. It would not be an advance to have such a law, which would be a disagreeable law, besides.

So we have to solve this by seeing if this country's millions of citizens show their willingness to do this and to authorize it, thus depriving the worms of a few organs that could be used by people.

And I say this again, this should not be measured with numbers; but think about the security that this will give the 10 million people in the country. This is the idea. No laws. This is a matter of awareness. Since we are working to have a superior, a more just, a more civilized society, we can also get rid of some prejudices and some unjustified sentimental feelings and develop an awareness of a superior condition, the awareness of an extraordinary benefit: that the moment a life is lost, we can give life to another person; that at the moment somebody closes his eyes, we can give light to another person. This is the idea.

I believe that this initiative, this struggle and this example you are setting is of historic importance. We think it is a very dignified action by this congress.

I do not want to speak much more. I had planned to speak a little about the difficult and complicated situation in the world [applause], but I am going to limit myself... [interrupted by applause and shouts of "people's power"]

Today, I particularly want to remind you that we live in a world in crisis, one with great problems, with an arms race that is advancing unchecked as a result of imperialist policies. I want to remind you that the production of all kinds of weapons is increasing and multiplying -- nuclear weapons, all kinds of carriers for these nuclear weapons, rockets, planes, sophisticated weapons, neutron weapons, chemical warfare and biological weapons, which are a threat to a world living through one of the most acute economic crises in history. Solutions are not in sight. These are difficult times and it is good that the young people know that we are living in difficult times. The youth must know that they must prepare for this world. This is what we are doing when we educate ourselves, when we develop an awareness, a spirit, a policy of principles, firmness, international heroism and other qualities. We are preparing for this difficult time, and we must be aware of it.

This is to say that the world situation is complicated and threatens to become more so. For example imperialist plans to install 672 middle-range missiles in Europe are a great danger to the socialist community and the Soviet Union, since intercontinental missiles would no longer be the only threat; there would also be other missiles which could fall on the Soviet capital and on other socialist capitals in a matter of a few minutes.

This is great madness, all the greater is one remembers that the imperialists placed the world on the verge of war when 42 middle-range missiles were installed in our country. Now, they want to install 672 more sophisticated ones on the border of the

Soviet Union. How could one not expect that if this policy is implemented, very serious complications would result, as well as great dangers for the world? For our country particularly, beyond the world dangers and the generalized economic crisis, we have our own private dangers of imperialist actions against us. You know of them. They have compelled us to take measures. An intensification of blockage activities against us is promoted by imperialism, which strives to increase its economic embargo against us and to create more problems for our country. They strongly pressure all of the Western countries to avoid financial and trade relations with us. They have been seeking every possible means of intensifying the blockade, in order to create problems for us.

They also spoke of subversion. There was talk of some radio station, which would even bear the name of Marti. Well, we are still waiting for that station. They have left us eager, and a little disappointed, like a boxer who arrives at the ring and finds that his opponent is not there. [applause]

I don't know if they intended to scare us with their station. The fact is that it is still pending. We do not know if they are going to establish it or not. It would be best if they did not. But we are boxers, let's not forget that. In principle we want peace, but as a sport we prefer boxing. If we were to have a dispute with them, they with their subversive station and we with our replies -- well, logically it would be better if the match does not take place. It would be more peaceful. However, we are preparing outstanding replies to their subversive radio.

We hope that they do not install it because if they do, there would be more friction, irritation and tension. In my opinion, it would be more sensible if they did not.

In the face of these threats, we have adopted many measures and have organized many plans: How to resist a total blockade of this country with the greatest efficiency. All of you know something about this, something about the measures, what measures to be taken against any military action, against any surprise blow. We have worked hard and quietly for many weeks, with a lot of effort and sacrifice, but we have not hesitated to do this. We have fulfilled the duty of raising our defensive capability to the maximum. We have been doing this since last year, when they threatened us. The threats of blockade and military aggression were exactly what led to the arrival of large amounts of weapons in our country. We did not do this for sport, we did not do this out of pleasure, we did this because we saw ourselves threatened. That is why we created the territorial troop militia, that is why we have drafted plans against a blockade, that is why we have drafted efficient plans against enemy military operation. That is the reason. There is no need to seek any other explanation, because that is the sole and exclusive reason. I repeat: We have worked hard and quietly to confront all of these risks. We are calm, we are serene.

There is tension in the area. There is talk about the tensions in the area, the dangers in the area. And these are real. The problems of Central America and the Caribbean have become something of an international focal point. You are quite familiar with current publications on the situation in El Salvador and Nicaragua. You also know, through many personalities and organizations, that world opinion favors a negotiated political solution in El Salvador and negotiated political solutions in Central America and the Caribbean. Many organizations -- like the Socialist International -- and many countries -- like France and Mexico, international public opinion in general, U.S. public opinion itself, the U.S. Congress itself -- have all spoken in favor of a negotiated political solution in Central America. The U.S. administration has systematically opposed this. They have chosen to crush the revolutionaries militarily. They imposed these incredible elections amid a civil war, amid genocide. Elections were held amid genocide and terror. If someone did not vote, he even ran the risk of being killed. This was because of the terror that prevailed in that country, where the leftwing had been excluded. No one believed in those elections. No one, except the U.S. Government saw a solution in those elections.

The elections, however, did not represent a solution. On the contrary, they have moved increasingly away from offering a solution. There is even a possibility that the government might be assumed by the extreme right or by some alliance between the current junta's Christian Democracy and the extreme right. It can be categorically asserted, however, that this does not represent a solution and that neither the fascists nor the genocidal elements will ever be able to crush the revolutionaries. [applause]

The idea of eliminating the revolutionaries by force will neither prosper nor succeed. The international situation, the situation in Central America and the situation in the area call for a negotiated political solution. This proposal has been made by the governments of Mexico and France. As you already know, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo recently reiterated his country's position and defended the idea of a negotiated political solution. That Mexican position received the support of Cuba and Nicaragua and of the Salvadoran revolutionaries themselves. It is widely supported. Imperialism will have to choose an interventionist policy -- which would be absurd under any circumstances, for nothing but failure would await it -- or it will have to accept a negotiated political solution in Central America and El Salvador. We have publicly expressed our support for Mexico's positions, our points of concurrence with the position held by the Nicaraguans and the Salvadoran revolutionaries. The Mexicans have gone even farther: They have proposed the need for discussions and bilateral contacts between the United States and Nicaragua and between the United States and Cuba. We have not rejected any of these proposals, the policy proposed in Congress, the policy proposed... [Castro leaves sentence unfinished] We have never rejected dialogue, discussion or negotiations. No one could say for sure at this point, not in the slightest, what possibilities there are that this path might be followed.

This will basically not depend on us, the Nicaraguans, the Salvadorans or the revolutionaries, but on the United States. The United States will have to choose one policy or the other: whether to accept realities or march on and defy realities; whether to take an interventionist path in Central America or a political path, a path of political dialogue.

I was thinking, yesterday, after hearing statements, witnessing the fighting spirit of our youth and listening to the companera who spoke about peace in a beautiful way, proposing that it be defended and that a watchword for the struggle for peace be approved... [Castro leaves sentence unfinished] I was also recalling Raul's [Castro] eloquent statements when he was explaining all of the efforts that we are making and how our efforts and our sacrifices for the country's defense tend specifically to increase the possibilities of peace.

It is dangerous to be weak in the face of the enemy. It is dangerous to fear the enemy. It would encourage aggression. However, if we are strong, decisive, courageous and are willing to fight to the last drop of our blood, as I have said 1,000 times, the enemy would think about it. He would have to consider the price of aggression against our fatherland. When we strengthen our defenses, we are expressing the decision to defend ourselves, to fight very firmly and seriously. I am sure that imperialism has no doubts about this decision. Imperialism harbors no doubts about this.

We are increasing the possibilities for peace because nothing is farther from our wishes than a desire for war. No conscientious man in today's world, aware of the situation and dangers, could believe in military solutions to problems.

Today's world cannot have military solutions of any kind. However, the idea that the problems in today's world can be solved with military solutions is exactly what the imperialists believe. The imperialists believe that they can play the role of policeman. They believe that they can go back in history, impose their will, subject the people, freeze human society and prevent changes. These are the imperialist ideas exactly. These could never be communist ideas. These could never be the ideas of internationalists.

Our country's position, clear and guileless, was publicly stated. Our country is willing to work in the search for a negotiated political solution to the problems of El Salvador, Central America and the area. We firmly and seriously support Lopez Portillo's position. The Mexicans have even publicly suggested -- they suggested this to us and to the U.S. Government -- moderation in language. They have suggested a certain verbal de-escalation, a certain moderation in tone. But you were telling me: Hit the Yankees hard. You were telling me: Fidel, pitch, because Reagan can't hit. [laughter] So you were urging me not to use moderate language. However, I must speak moderately and I have been doing so. I have said things, the truth, frankly but with moderation. [laughter]

In sum, the essence of a policy does not lie in virulent adjectives but in the firmness of principles. [applause] We have always followed this essence. It is a policy of essence.

One should never think that our people, party and leadership are afraid. On the contrary, this nation feels very calm, very confident in itself, very convinced of its own strength, reason and interest. Our party and revolution are very confident in their history, glory and victories. They know that nothing can subject, overcome or dominate us. We could be eradicated from the earth but we are aware that if one defends a just cause, it is glorious to be heroically eradicated from the earth. [applause]

We are not negotiating principle if we have nothing to fear. We have duties and responsibilities. We have them to the international revolutionary movement, to world peace and to our people. We also hope that the people can move forward, making progress and achieving new conquests. We dream of the next congress and other congresses of the party and the UJC, when we are 25 or 30. We were not referring only to ourselves as individuals, because we all dream. Our people dream, the collective soul dreams and you dream. The revolution offers hard work and sacrifices, but it also gives satisfaction, joy and a sense of living a life that is worth living, a time that is worth living. We feel great pride in our task and work, and this shall be preserved. For it, we are willing to do anything. We are willing to die, all of us, for our independence, our principles and our revolution. We are also willing... [Castro changes thought] For this reason, we were saying that peace will be preserved, among other things, if imperialism knows that we are willing to die for it and fight for it until the last breath. Many of us hope that peace can be preserved and if we can contribute with a little grain of sand, we will do that seriously and responsibly. This is the current situation. We are prepared for everything. We are prepared to face the most violent aggression, just as we are prepared to seek political and negotiated solutions to the problems. We are willing to do anything necessary, suffer the necessary sacrifices and run the necessary risks to preserve our country in the face of aggression, just as we are willing to seriously work for peace for the world, Central America, the Caribbean, our fatherland and our people.

We must be aware of all of this. This is what I can tell you about the situation, once again telling you of our great confidence in the youth and how glad we are about your work, which has been expressed through outstanding activities.

There is no problem posed by youth that their organizations cannot resolve. When we decided to increase the efficiency of the mills and to conduct better sugarcane harvests, we realized that thousands of technicians were needed and that there were provinces and many sugar mills that did not have engineers or chemists. We approached the young people, we approached the FEU [Federation of University Students] and we looked up the students in their last year of medicine. I don't mean medicine, I mean in the university's School of Engineering and other schools. We immediately obtained all of the technicians we needed for all of the mills. And there they are, working. That was the students' attitude.

Needs then emerged in connection with the armed forces. Due to the new weapons we have of more complex design, we needed a large number of engineers, especially for the antiaircraft defense weapons. There were 300 students in their last year of studies in the special fields required. We needed about 100 of them at that point, very urgently. We approached the young people and the FEU, and of the 300 students available in their last year of studies, all 300 of them, 100 percent of them, agreed to join the armed forces. [applause] In view of this, the number was even increased and we said: Alright, 150, both men and women. Several of them have been around here, as delegates to this congress, wearing their uniform and all. Their response was highly impressive. One hundred percent. I think that these figures speak of the quality of our youth.

Then there was the youth labor army in Ciego de Avila. Cutters were needed. The UJC met with them and explained the problem, asked them to stay longer at the harvest, because they were needed. They had already completed their time of service, their term and yet 90 percent of those young people gave a positive response, the young people in the military. [applause]

One last example: The Nicaraguans asked us for an additional 100 doctors. We were waiting for the last-year students to graduate, but decided to conduct a survey among the last-year medical students, the ones who were about to graduate, who had had their medical practice and all. They were asked which of them were willing to participate in this internationalist mission in Nicaragua. Out of 1,000 students in the last year of medicine, 1,000 offered to go and carry out this internationalist mission. [applause] We had to choose only 100. This does not represent 10 percent, 10 out of 100, 20 out of 100, or 55. In both cases -- to satisfy the armed forces' needs, 100 percent; and in the case of the 100 doctors, 100 percent as well. I think that we must be satisfied. This is the fruit of our years of revolution. This is the fruit of the 20 years of the communist young people's work that we commemorate today. This is the fruit of the creation of awareness. [applause]

These things stimulate us and encourage us greatly. They are the counterpart of those problems, of that lumpen that might show up here and there. They are the counterpart. In a way, the negative shows more clearly when placed next to the positive. That is our revolution and our youth.

This is why we have this optimism, because we don't speak with words. We are talking with figures: 300 out of 300 -- 150 are there and several of them must be around here listening. In medicine, 14,200 from which to choose 3,807. [applause] And what can one say about something we have already mentioned -- 92,000 teachers have already signed, stating their willingness to go and teach in Nicaragua? What can one say about this? [applause] I think that these are really outstanding examples. We have every reason to feel happy. This is why we have this certainty. This is what we wanted the most.

We are aware of the weaknesses of our generation, of our people, the ones I was explaining, the ones I was talking about when I began this closing speech, which I mentioned 20 years ago, of what had been in store for us. Now, we said it was difficult in this political and ideological area. No one can say for sure that the past was more difficult than the future, which you may have to confront. I really meant it in the political sense.

It is different now. This is why these are not mere words. We believe in this very, very important theory. Whether in peace or in conflict with our neighbors in the north, they will be capitalists for a long time. It is not foreseeable that the mercantilism there will give way to socialism over a short period of time. This is not foreseeable. And we must be more socialist and more communist every day, under any circumstances, whether in a violent confrontation or in times of peace.

That is why we feel sure of what we are saying and of what we wanted: That the new generation would be more united, more revolutionary, more internationalist and more unwavering with regard our own revolution.

I said that we were willing to donate whatever was necessary. But we, the members of this generation who were at Moncada, in the Granma and all of that, want a donation when we die. We want a donation. The donation we want is the certainty that we have a more revolutionary people, [applause] and that when [applause] we no longer exist physically, we can still have the certainty that everything is marching better, that everything is more secure and that our revolution will be increasingly solid and more secure; but not based on names, for our revolution is not based on names. It is based on principles.

That is the donation, which we are not demanding from you, but which you, with your conduct, your attitude and your spirit are offering us. The physical body does not matter. Ideas, however, concern us greatly. The future of the fatherland concerns us greatly. I am sure -- and it is a cause of satisfaction for me to know this -- that when Marti fell in Dos Rios, when Maceo fell in Punta Brava, when so many companeros died in the struggle, they would have felt very happy to see young people like this and a congress like this, to see how much our people and our youth have advanced in revolutionary spirit, in the sense of justice and in the highest and most humane values. I am sure of this. How sad when they say death was in vain. We never believe this.

As a student I said many times that it was not in vain, but it had not yet been proven that the fruits were beginning to appear. No one died in vain. The revolution and you have seen to it that these lives were not lost in vain. We have great confidence. We know that our young people will move forward, that they will always be inspired by the ideas and example of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Marti, Maceo, Mella, Abel Santamaria, Jose Antonio Echavarria, Frank Pais, Camilo and Che. [applause]

They will be inspired by the ideas of that large and admirable legion of pure and true revolutionaries and of so many marvelous men who have been produced by the world and by our fatherland. [applause]

Our youth will be the builder of communism and the forger of a new world.

Fatherland or death! We will win! [crowd also replies: We will win!]

MARCHAIS RETURNS FROM MANAGUA, MEETS WITH FIDEL

FL101320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Apr 82

[Text] Fidel Castro, our commander in chief and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba, yesterday met with Georges Marchais, secretary general of the Communist Party of France. During this meeting, Marchais conveyed to Fidel the impressions he had gathered during his visit to Nicaragua and this led to a comprehensive discussion of Central American and Caribbean issue. The two leaders also talked about the main international problems and paid special attention to Cuban-French relations within the new political framework prevailing in France, and relations between the Communist party of France and the Communist Party of Cuba.

Fidel and Marchais discussed the development of socialism and the building of a socialist society. The meeting was also attended by Maxime Gremetz, Communist Party of France Politburo member in charge of foreign relations, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo.

HAVANA CITIES 'VIRULENT' REAGAN SPEECH IN BARBADOS

PA092010 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] During his meeting in Bridgetown, Barbados, with the prime ministers of Antigua, Dominica, St Vincent and St Kitts-Nevis, U.S. President Ronald Reagan launched virulent attacks on Cuba, the Soviet Union, Nicaragua and Grenada. As he did during his meeting with Tom Adams, prime minister of Barbados, Reagan expressed his regret over the overthrow of dictator Eric Gairy in Grenada and he said that the Caribbean nation is now in the hands of the Soviet Union and Cuba. In defense of his aggressive policy in Central America, the U.S. President said that in El Salvador, the rebels armed by the Soviet Union through Cuba and Nicaragua are trying to close the doors of democracy in the region.

Coinciding with Reagan's visit to Jamaica and Barbados, which will conclude on Sunday, an anti-imperialist demonstration was held in front of the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown, capital of Guyana. The demonstrators condemned U.S. aggression and threats against the revolutions of Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and accused Washington of supporting the fascist assassins of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. Meanwhile, [name indistinct], leader of the Jamaican Workers Party, charged at the UN center of churches in New York that the so-called Reagan plan for the Caribbean is aimed at further interfering in the countries of the area.

PARTY DELEGATION ENDS INDOCHINA TOUR IN LAOS

FL091347 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1214 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] A Cuban party delegation has ended a tour of three Indochina nations in Laos. The delegation arrived in Vientiane last Tuesday and was headed by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo, member of the Secretariat and chief of the Central Committee's general department of foreign relations. Montane was received by Lao President Souphanouvong who praised Cuba's important role as socialism's standard bearer in Latin America, its exemplary solidarity with peoples struggling for their liberation and its influential actions in the Nonaligned Movement. The parties discussed various aspects of the present international political situation, in particular recent U.S. threats against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and the revolutionary struggle in El Salvador.

HAVANA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF GHANAIAN LEADER

FL091121 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Chris Bukari Atim, member of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council and chief of the Provisional National Coordinating Committee, the leading organization of the people's defense committees, has arrived in this capital on an official visit to our country.

Jorge Risquet, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, welcomed the Ghanaian leader and the delegation accompanying him at the Jose Marti International Airport.

Upon arrival in Havana, the distinguished guest stated he had traveled to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government and party and for the purpose of strengthening relations between the two countries' revolutions and examining the fields of bilateral cooperation. Moreover, he said he will try to make several visits in our country to see first hand various aspects of the Cuban revolution and gain experiences.

DOMINICA

PRIME MINISTER CHARLES ON MEETING WITH REAGAN

FL092150 Bridgetown CANA in English 2050 GMT 9 Apr 82

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, April 9, (CANA) -- Dominica's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, today painted a grim picture of her mountainous, 289 square mile island, describing it as a land where "everything possible is needed." Miss Charles was among five regional leaders who yesterday held talks with visiting U.S. President, Ronald Reagan, who is here on a four day working holiday. The discussions centred mainly on Washington's so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) which the Reagan administration has conceived as vehicle for fuelling economic development in the Caribbean and Central America.

Miss Charles lauded the multi-million dollar trade and aid plan, noting its birth "meant the United States (had) recognised that the Caribbean existed." But she told local and foreign journalists here to cover the presidential visit that the allocation of 10 million dollars (U.S.) to the eastern Caribbean under the scheme was insufficient, stating that Dominica alone could spend the amount "ten times over." The Dominica leader said the country's vital banana industry needed at least seven million dollars to put it back on a firm footing after being ravaged by two hurricanes within the last three years. Now that the matter had been raised with President Reagan who has promised to look into it, she added that she was "very hopeful" an increase in aid might be in the offing and pledged to see to it that Washington kept its promises.

On the CBI itself, Miss Charles said her government was mostly interested in the aid section of the programme to help develop Dominica's infrastructure -- roads, electricity, water etc -- which were also battered by the hurricanes. Asked whether there might be a conflict of interest over the CBI and the fact that Dominica receives substantial aid from France, Miss Charles said no. She said France had seen Dominica, sandwiched between the two French speaking islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, as "an adopted sister" of the two islands and her government was grateful for the assistance. Miss Charles also said Dominica was likely to benefit from more French assistance next year.

Asked whether she felt perturbed like President Reagan about the "virus of Marxism" being spread by Cuba and Grenada in the region, Miss Charles bluntly replied: "Cuba is not interested in governments like mine...we are inoculated against that disease in Dominica." She said her government was quite willing to have relations with Havana as long as the communist government there respected Dominica's rights.

Concerning Grenada which received a severe beating from the U.S. President yesterday for its drift to the left, Miss Charles said Dominica still viewed its neighbour as belonging to the Caribbean fold, although they disagree on several points. The Dominica prime minister agreed that a rapprochement between the United States and Cuba would go a long way towards easing political tension in the region. She also felt it would enhance the flow of aid into the region.

GRENADA

BISHOP 'NOT INTERESTED' IN REAGAN'S DEMOCRACY

FL091705 Bridgetown CANA in English 1648 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 9 Apr (CANA) -- Grenada, singled out by the United States as a carrier of the virus of Marxism, retorted last night that it wanted no part of the democracy practised by the Ronald Reagan administration.

President Reagan now visiting neighbouring Barbados has made pointed references to this left-leaning country -- a practice which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop dubbed as insulting.

Bishop seized the opportunity to respond when delivering the feature address at the opening of the newly rebuilt headquarters of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers Union (SWWU). "I take this opportunity to tell Reagan that the kind of democracy he speaks of and the kind he practices we are not interested in."

Bishop said Reagan's democracy was the kind which cut social assistance, closed schools, cut off food stamps and attacked the rights of workers. It was the kind of democracy which waged war against some countries of the region and assisted "facist countries like El Salvador, Haiti and Chile."

Bishop said Reagan's presence in Barbados was insulting because the U.S. President was using Caribbean soil as a platform to attack Caribbean countries.

Reagan is also insulting because he is attempting to tell Caribbean people what countries may benefit from the Caribbean Basin Initiative, an American-inspired programme of finance designed to strengthen the economies of Central American and Caribbean countries.

Discussing the plan with Eastern Caribbean leaders yesterday President Reagan said that Grenada, which was not invited to the talks, now bore a Soviet and Cuban trademark and would try to spread the virus of Marxism amongst its neighbours.

Condemns Reagan Remarks

FL100046 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has condemned the recent attack against Grenada by U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his arrival in Barbados yesterday. Speaking last evening at the formal opening of the refurbished and renovated (Guthrie) House on the Carenage, Prime Minister Bishop said it was an insult toward the people of the Caribbean for the U.S. President to use their territory to launch attacks against Grenada or any other country in the region.

In his remarks in Barbados, President Reagan attacked Grenada for the lack of support for democracy, but according to Prime Minister Bishop, Grenada is not interested in Reagan's (?brand) of democracy which is one of the rich, for the rich, by the rich and against the poor.

The prime minister noted that while Reagan is speaking of democracy he is at the same time moving to wage war against several countries in the region. He supports the fascist junta in El Salvador and dictatorships in Haiti, Chile and South Korea as well as the racist South African Government.

In addition, he noted that by excluding countries from the Caribbean Basin aid plan, the U.S. President is trying to use geography in a political way.

BRIEFS

$5.5 MILLION OPEC LOAN -- Grenada is to receive a $5.5 million [E.C.] loan from OPEC. The decision to allocate the funds to Grenada came out of the 21st session of the OPEC Board of Directors held last Tuesday in Vienna. According to an official of the Ministry of Finance, the loan will carry a 2 percent interest repayable in 10 years. No payments will have to be made in the first 3 years. The official said that the money would be used in road construction, the purchase of equipment for the expansion of the Grenada sugar factory, and the further expansion of electricity services in Carriacou. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 9 Apr 82 FL]

CHILE

FLEET HEADING SOUTH ON ROUTINE EXERCISE

PY110555 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Puerto Montt, Chile, 10 Apr (AFP) -- It has been reported that the operations squadron of the Chilean Navy arrived today in this city, located 1,100 km south of Santiago, on a routine visit.

The public relations section of the naval station has reported that the ships' presence in this area is a routine matter and that it is connected with the normal training undertaken in the area during this time of the year.

The fleet is sailing under the command of Navy Commander in Chief Rear Adm German Gueselaga, who travels in the cruiser "Almirante Latorre," the fleet's flagship.

URUGUAY

ALVAREZ TO START VISIT TO CHILE 12 APR

PY112217 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1748 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 11 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguayan President Gregorio Alvarez will begin a 3-day official visit to Chile tomorrow which diplomatic sources have described as a renewal of the strong links uniting the two countries.

Alvarez, who will be accompanied by a large delegation, will exchange with Chilean President Augusto Pinochet the ratification instruments of four agreements signed earlier between the two countries, and he will sign another two.

The Chilean Foreign Ministry ruled out the possibility that the Argentine-British crisis over the Malvinas Islands could lead to a postponement of the Alvarez-Pinochet meeting.

VENEZUELA

PEACE COUNCIL REQUESTS BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SHIPS

PA111915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1622 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Text] Caracas, 11 Apr (AFP) -- The Venezuelan Council for Peace and Human Rights today asked for a boycott of British ships anchored in Venezuelan ports, in solidarity with Argentina.

Ricardo Molina Marti, president of the council, made the appeal to the labor federations in the country, such as the Confederation of Workers of Venezuela (CTV), the Unified Workers Federation of Venezuela (CUTV), and the Committee of Autonomous Unions, CODESA.

Molina Marti said that the boycott should be extended to other ports in Latin and North America.

"We propose that all political parties and labor, peasant, university and professional organizations hold demonstrations in the near future, due to the seriousness of the situation, to protest British colonialism and to support the Malvinas," said Molina Marti.

In its message, the Venezuelan Council for Peace and Human Rights called for closing ranks "against the English invasion of Argentine territory and in favor of peace on the American Continent."